"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair to-day; Tuesday, increasing cloudiness; moderate winds, becoming south.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,372. NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1913.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, | Elsewhere TWO CENTS

HUERTA MUST GO, EUROPE IS TOLD

Wilson Sounds Foreign Nations on Plan to Force the Dictator's Retirement.

WASHINGTON TALK OF FORCE

Huerta's Son, Brother-in-Law, and Three Staff Officers Declared Elected Deputies.

SPRING-RICE IS CRITICISED

England Wonders Why Her Ambassador Has Been Away from Washington for Months.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—A supreme effort is being made by the United States Government to bring about Gen. Victoriano Huerta's retirement from the Provisional Presidency of Mexico. Information to this effect came from well-informed sources to-day, although every official of the Government has been cautioned to maintain absolute silence while the plans of the Administration for solving the Mexican problem are worked out.

The success of any plan proposed for a constitutional election, especially in so far as it would contemplate participation by the Constitutionalists, depends, in the view of the United States Government, on the elimination of Huerta. Since he promised to turn over the executive power after election, the American Government is now waiting for some declaration on his part.

Should Huerta retire in favor of another, there is a possibility that the United States may attempt to compose the situation through his successor. But if the elections are declared invalid by Huerta, so that he may continue in power, the Washington administration, it is pointed out, would look upon such a proclamation as evidence of the incapacity of the provisional authorities to conduct an election, and might come out with definite proposals to help in rehabilitating the governmental machinery of the country.

The future policy of the United States is now being quietly and informally made known in diplomatic circles abroad, and there are intimations that before many days foreign governments generally will have been apprised of the American attitude.

Want Europe's Backing.

It is unlikely that there will be any publication of the American policy until the European Governments have been formally sounded. What the United States desires, it is believed, is that the powers shall indicate their support of its efforts to solve the problem, so that it may approach the Mexican Administration in a final effort to obtain the elimination of Huerta.

The conference at Vera Cruz between John Lind, President Wilson's personal representative, and the Russian, Norwegian, and German Ministers has not been explained here, but it is thought to be a part of the programme of enlisting the support of foreign governments.

Senator Bacon, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, conferred with President Wilson at the White House late to-day, but declined to discuss his visit. Asked for his views on the situation in general, the Georgia Senator said that the one thing needed to insure a peaceful settlement of the Mexican problem was for the Governments in Europe to indicate in some positive way that they intended to leave in the hands of the United States the formulation of a policy to be pursued toward Mexico, and that they will give that policy their support.

"If this is made so clear," he said, "that Gen. Huerta will understand, he will be compelled to accede to any demand made by the United States, and a peaceable solution of the Mexican problem would very promptly be found."

The belief of many officials is that if the United States can approach Huerta with the united backing of the nations of the world, he might yield, but prominent Constitutionalists here who know Huerta's personality say he will never retire unless force is used.

Shy at Discussing Intervention.

One phase of the situation which is a subject of much comment in official circles is the absence of official denial to the many stories being published every day, forecasting intervention of some kind or other. Such officials as were asked to-night if they would authorize a denial that the United States might use drastic measures in case Huerta refused to yield said they did not care to say anything under the present circumstances.

Secretary Daniels of the Navy Department when asked concerning the four American ships on the east coast of Mexico, for whose relief four other ships are on their way from Hampton Roads, said that, while a transfer ultimately was intended, the ships at Vera Cruz had been notified not to leave until ordered. He added that the Navy Department had not yet decided when it would order the ships to return, but that for the present seven American warships would be kept in and around Vera Cruz.

That the forthcoming week will bring tangible developments in the diplomatic side of the situation is generally expected. President Wilson, Secretary Bryan, and his advisers are constantly occupied with many phases of the situation and are keeping in close touch with dispatches from Mexico.

It is believed here that Huerta's proclamation as to the result of the election of last Sunday will be made to-morrow or soon afterward.

ENGLAND WANTS TO RECEDE.

Would Welcome an Opportunity to Change Her Policy Toward Huerta.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 3.—President Wilson's expected message relative to Mexico is awaited here with the keenest interest. There is reason to believe that the British Government is becoming anxious to retreat from a position which some of its strongest supporters regard as unfortunate, and if Mr. Wilson's proposals offer an opportunity for doing so with grace and dignity, they will be warmly welcomed in Downing Street.

Inquiries made yesterday tend to show that in suggesting that Huerta's

Continued on Page 3.

NEARLY HIT BY METEORITE.

Flaming Mass Buries Itself Near Boston, Grazing Two Young Men.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 2.—A meteorite dropped into Craddock Park, in Malden, to-night, nearly striking two young men who say the visitor from space passed within two feet of them. Both were thrown down, overcome by fumes from the white-hot mass. The eyebrows of one were nearly singed off. The meteorite buried itself in the earth ten feet.

The young men are John McDonald and Frank Butler, both of Malden. Butler is a member of the senior class of the Malden High School. In support of their statement the two point to the jagged mass in the hole in the park. Both were feeling the effects of their experience late to-night, and complained of a violent attack of nausea. This, they thought, was caused by inhaling the fumes of the flaming mass. Both say they saw the meteorite some seconds before it struck the earth, and thought it was an ordinary falling star.

Scientists of both Tufts and Harvard College were notified, and will dig up the meteorite to-day for examination.

TILLMAN PRAISES A FOE.

Urges McLaurin, His Old Enemy, to Run Against Blease.

Special to The New York Times.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Nov. 2.—Senator Benjamin R. Tillman has written a letter to a newspaper making peace with ex-Senator John Lowndes McLaurin, with whom he had a fist fight on the floor of the Senate years ago. He suggests that Mr. McLaurin, who has been rejected by the lieutenants of Gov. Blease as their candidate for Governor, take the stump against Blease in his campaign for the United States Senate.

"If McLaurin will run for the United States Senate," says Senator Tillman, "in order to be permitted to speak at the meetings, (the rules of the party would bar him if he were not a candidate,) he can analyze and thus destroy Bleaseism far better than any man I know of. He can do what my health will not longer permit me to do, and make amends for his past sins and blunders."

Tillman assails Simms, the Blease candidate for Governor, as a man who "thought he was an aristocrat and has ended by becoming an anarchist." The Senator strongly resents the charge that he is responsible for Blease.

EDISON QUITS NIGHT WORK.

Inventor Decides to Follow the Advice of His Physician.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, Nov. 2.—Thomas A. Edison is obeying his physician, who recently warned him to give up night work entirely.

Mr. Edison does not leave his home in Llewellyn Park in the early hours of the morning after snatching a few hours' sleep, as has been his wont in former years. He sleeps longer than usual, eats breakfast with his family, and is driven to the laboratory by Mrs. Edison in an electric runabout between 8 and 9 o'clock.

Promptly at 12 o'clock Mrs. Edison is at the laboratory door waiting for her husband in the same machine. They drive to their home and have lunch. Shortly before 6 o'clock she comes for him, but this is when she meets greatest difficulty.

According to a laboratory employe, Mrs. Edison appeared for her husband a few night ago, and he told her he was very busy and thought he would work through the night on an experiment.

"You know what the doctor told you," warned Mrs. Edison.

"That's right; I think I will go home with you," he answered as he grabbed his coat and hat and jumped into the waiting automobile to be driven home

LOSES AUTO FOR SPEEDING.

Young Man's Father Takes the Car, According to Agreement.

Philip J. Oetting, the 18-year-old son of Philip W. Oetting of 1,032 Park Avenue, Hoboken, drove his automobile at so rapid a rate through Union Hill, N. J., last night that Motor Cycle Policeman Schroeder started up Morgan Street after him. He went at his best speed, but could not catch up with the automobile until it had gone two miles along the Hudson Boulevard toward Jersey City. Then he placed the boy under arrest, took him to the Union Hill Police Station and notified his father.

Mr. Oetting hastened at once to the police station to bail his son out. Chief of Police Wallen agreed to fix bail at $120, that being the amount that the boy's father could comfortably spare. The mercenary part of the affair being settled, Mr. Oetting took up the moral side.

"Now you see what you've done," he said to young Philip. "What did I tell you when I gave you the automobile? Didn't I tell you that the first time you got into trouble with the car it would no longer be yours?"

The boy reluctantly admitted that such had been the stipulation. Thereupon Mr. Oetting, Sr., got into the automobile and drove off, while the junior Oetting walked.

MANNISH STYLES IN PARIS.

High Collars and Tall Hats the Latest Word in Women's Garb.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—Silk collars of the Gladstone type, slightly stiffened and held in position by gold pins, and hats black and modelled on the lines of a man's tall headgear are the newest features of the constantly changing Paris fashions.

At the first Sunday race meeting of the Autumn season at Auteuil today the Autumn tailor-made costumes brought in these mannish modes. A self-colored tie, worn with a stand-up open-winged collar, gives the final note of masculinity to the new feminine mode. The familiar top hat is distinguished from the man's model by a single feather standing close against the crown and rising a couple of inches above it.

COMMISSIONER WALDO ILL.

Severe Cold Prevents Him from Speaking in Church.

Commissioner Waldo was on the programme for an address last night at services conducted by the Rev. Christian F. Reisner at the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, but word was received from Mr. Waldo that he was confined to his apartment by a severe cold.

Inspector Dwyer was called upon and made a brief address. Moving pictures of the police parade and selections played by the police band were a part of the entertainment. Dr. Reisner preached a sermon on "Our Indebtedness to the Police."

No connoisseur omits Mr. Stegert's ANGOSTURA BITTERS in punches and fancy drinks.—Adv.

RIFLE FIRE CHECKS INDIANAPOLIS MOB

Strikebreakers Send Many Shots Into Crowd at Night and Kill One of Their Own Men.

POLICEMAN SHOOTS STRIKER

Four Members of Force Resign Rather Than Guard Cars—Governor Assails Mayor Shank.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 2.—In an attempt to rush the street car barns where imported strikebreakers are quartered, Isaac Fleisher, 24, a strikebreaker from Philadelphia, was shot in the neck and died on the way to the City Hospital to-night. Fleisher was shot by one of the men in the barn, who was firing into the crowd from a second-story window.

The police had the streets around the barns roped, and when they let down the ropes for an automobile to pass the crowd rushed through. The strikers and their friends pushed past the police, and as they approached the barns they were met by a volley of rifle shots from the second-story windows of the barns. Fleisher fell almost at the feet of Police Sergt. Sanders, whom he was helping to stop the rush. About a dozen shots were fired, but Fleisher was the only one hit. Earlier in the day another man had been shot by a policeman.

The mob started for the West Washington Street barns, but was met at the Labor Temple by Milton L. Clawson, an attorney prominent in labor circles, who pleaded with the crowd to refrain from violence. The trip was abandoned.

The company attempted to run cars this morning, but gave up when notified by Superintendent of Police Hyland that the police would be unable to prevent bloodshed unless the cars were withdrawn. Joseph Johnson, a striking motorman, was wounded by a policeman, who fired into the crowd that surged around the first car that was sent out. Two cars were taken from the barns, each filled with policemen, but the crowds packed around them so tightly they could not be moved. Mounted policemen charged into the crowd but could not disperse it and soon after the shooting of Johnson the cars were ordered back to the barns.

Four policemen turned in their badges and resigned when ordered to accompany the cars. In spite of Supt. Hyland's orders to arrest patrol wagonloads of men in order to disperse the crowds, not more than a dozen men were taken to the police station during the day.

Gov. Ralston to-night charged that the city authorities were not doing their duty in failing to provide police protection. He refused a request of Mayor Shank that he call out the State Militia, and insisted that the Mayor has full authority and power to provide sufficient protection to run the cars.

"I regret very much that the city authorities are not controlling the strike situation in Indianapolis," said the Governor. "Their failure to do so is disgracing our capital city in the eyes of the country, and it will be no less a disgrace to Indianapolis if the Governor is ultimately compelled to call out the militia to enforce the law and maintain order because city officials refuse to discharge their plain and sworn duty."

A further attempt will be made to start the cars to-morrow morning. The Superintendent of Police notified Robert I. Todd, President of the traction company, that he would supply as many men as possible, and Mr. Todd said he would start the cars as soon as the police were ready to go with them.

Policemen Gelnisch and Bastin were struck by bricks and hurt while trying to disperse a crowd of men and boys at Illinois and Washington Streets. Lieut. Barmfuhrer, in charge of a squad guarding the Louisiana Street car barns, was struck by a piece of flying wood and seriously injured.

The streets around the Louisiana Street barns, where most of the imported strikebreakers are held, were crowded most of the day, but the sympathizers made no effort to attack the barns.

William G. Beatty, President of the Central Labor Union, sent a communication to Gov. Ralston protesting that the crowds around the car barns did not represent organized labor, deploring the violence, and urging that the police disperse the gatherings.

"We sincerely hope that the authorities will take the necessary steps to put an end to the actions of the disorderly crowds that have taken advantage of the situation to do violence," he said. "The union men of this city are not rioters and have nothing to do with these disorders."

President Todd of the traction company said only a small number of employes went on the strike willingly.

"The trouble is caused by men from Chicago, Detroit, and Pittsburgh, who have no interest in the affairs of Indianapolis, but are here to unionize the men by brute force," he said. "The so-called demands submitted to the company by J. J. Thorpe of Pittsburgh, Vice President of the Amalgamated Association, are founded entirely on misrepresentation and exaggeration without any consideration of truth or fair dealing."

Two hundred and fifty business men are to be sworn in as special deputies for strike duty to-morrow by Sheriff Portteus. The Sheriff said he would put his deputies on the streets to keep the crowds moving, and that this would give the police an opportunity to ride on the cars and protect the crews. The Sheriff said he had decided on this course after a conference with Gov. Ralston.

"Cal" Wyatt, representing the American Federation of Labor, said the question of calling a general strike in sympathy with the street car employes' strike had been considered, but that nothing definite had been done. He said there was a possibility of such a strike unless the trouble between the car men and the company was settled in a short time.

Latest Shipping News.

BY MARCONI WIRELESS.—S. S. Oceanic, (White Star Line,) Southampton to New York, was 1,500 miles east of Sandy Hook at 7:30 P. M.; due 6th, 8:30 A. M.

Surgical Cure for Advanced Consumption
The induction of artificial pneumothorax, or compression of affected lungs with nitrogen, as tested in 1,000 cases gives much more favorable results in pulmonary tuberculosis than any other therapeutic measure in use to-day.
IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

F. W. GRAVES DIES; STRICKEN IN STREET

Ex-Broker, Who Married Widow of Cyrus W. Field, Jr., Succumbs to Tuberculosis.

Franklin Wells Graves, an ex-member of the New York Stock Exchange, was taken suddenly ill as he was walking along 127th Street toward Riverside Drive early last evening, and died in a few moments after he had been carried into the Knickerbocker Hospital. He had been suffering from tuberculosis for several years, and the final seizure was a hemorrhage. His body was identified later by his wife, who before her marriage to him some eight years ago was the widow of Cyrus W. Field, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Graves dined with Randolph Baron of 329 West Twenty-second Street at a restaurant at 107th Street and Broadway, and while Mr. Graves was paying the check, Mr. Baron and Mrs. Graves sauntered into the street and toward the Graves apartment in the Madrid at 552 Riverside Drive. According to the story she told later in the West 125th Street Police Station, they had become separated from Mr. Graves, who, she supposed, was following, and it was in this brief period of separation that his attack came.

Mr. Graves, she said, had been suffering from tuberculosis for some years, and four years ago he retired from the Stock Exchange. Since then they had been traveling through California and Mexico, and had only just returned to New York after a Summer spent in the Adirondacks. She said that her husband knew from his physician, Dr. Walter Bensel, that he had very little time left to live.

When he collapsed last evening, he was just in front of 619 West 127th Street and Patrolman Kelleher of the West 125th Street Station saw the case was serious and sent in a call to the Knickerbocker Hospital. Dr. Schechter came with the ambulance but Mr. Graves died as he was carried into the hospital. There were no papers in his pockets to identify him and he had not been able to give his name to the patrolman. It was by the name sewed in the pocket of his coat that the identification was established and this was confirmed by Mrs. Graves who was found at the Madrid Apartments.

Mr. Graves was the son of Lemuel Park Graves. He was forty-four years old and a graduate of Williams College in the class of 1888. His fraternity was Delta Psi. For several years he was a financial writer, and in 1905 he bought his Stock Exchange seat, paying $84,000 for it, which broke all records.

He was married to Mrs. Field on Feb. 23, 1906, in the Reformed Church in Greenville, Westchester County. Before her marriage to the late Cyrus W. Field, Jr., Mrs. Graves was Miss Susan Andrews, daughter of the late Reuben Ranney Andrews of Lee, a cotton mill owner in the Berkshires. After Mr. Field's death she lived abroad for several years and then bought Fort Hill, a country place at Scarsdale.

WON WIDOW HE NEVER SAW

And Baltimore Doctor Won't See Her Face Until Wedding Is Over.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.—Dr. Francis Hartley of this city and Mrs. Marion Arnetta, a Philadelphia widow, have announced that they will be married next week, and the circumstances surrounding the romance have aroused deep interest here. Dr. Hartley is also known as Hellyer, that being his name in England before coming to this country. He will be married under both names, to make the ceremony legal.

He has never seen the widow, and, according to the agreement between them, he is not to see her face until she raises her heavy veil after the final word of the marriage ceremony.

When Dr. Hartley's wife died, in July, 1912, he vowed he would not speak to a woman except professionally for a year and that the first woman he did speak to he would marry. That woman was the widow, and he spoke to her over the telephone. She had answered a matrimonial advertisement put in a newspaper by John Tomann, a friend of Dr. Hartley. Tomann handed to the doctor the first answer he received, and Dr. Hartley promptly called up the widow by telephone. Thus the romance began.

WANTS TO BE EUGENIC BRIDE

New York City Girl Offers to Accept Colorado Health Offer.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 2.—Miss Mary Brown of 142 Ninetieth Street, New York City, a nurse, is one of more than fifty young women from all parts of the United States who have appealed by letter to Dr. Paul S. Hunter, Secretary of the State Board of Health, to be the feminine half of a eugenic marriage, which the board is arranging M. D. Bowen of Denver is the only man who has volunteered and Miss Brown said in her letter that if Mr. Bowen could meet a few requirements that she would impose she is willing to become a eugenic bride and live as the Health Board directed.

Miss Brown says Bowen may consider himself a martyr, but as she is interested in eugenics she will not regard it as martyrdom. A teacher of Onondaga County, New York, wishes to remain incognito, describes herself as a "progressive Western woman living in the East; good looking, of good figure and perfectly capable of doing all things wanted of her by a eugenic marriage." She is a teacher of physical training in a New York State High School.

For recreation and rest, motor to Laurel House, Lakewood, in the heart of New Jersey pine forests. Golf. A. J. Murphy, Manager.—Adv.

NO HOPE FOR WOMAN WHO TOOK MERCURY

Slow Action of the Poison Led Her to Believe Suicide Attempt Had Failed.

Helen Richards, a waitress, 26 years old, of 893 Cauldwell Avenue, the Bronx, who is a patient in Bellevue Hospital, suffering from bichloride of mercury poisoning, was resting comfortably last night and showed a slight improvement in condition. The doctors have not yet been able to determine how much of the poison she took, but they think there is no chance for her recovery.

Miss Richards, according to her story, took the poison on Friday because of disappointment in a love affair. On Saturday night she met another suitor, and she told him she had taken poison and was beginning to feel the effects of it. The young man then took her to Bellevue. She is a prisoner, charged with attempted suicide

James Devine of 159 East Ninety-second Street was the young man who brought the young woman to the hospital. He told the doctors he met her at Seventy-fifth Street and Second Avenue on Saturday night, and she told him she was ill. He took her to a drug store and was advised to take her to a hospital. She did not tell him at first that she had taken poison, but on the way to the hospital she said she had been disappointed in a love affair with a man whose name she mentioned, and had decided to end her life.

When she learned at the hospital the seriousness of her condition she wept.

"I thought it was all over and the poison was not going to take effect. I was sorry I had taken it, and was glad to live. I don't want to die," she said when she was told of her danger.

Between sobs, as she grew every moment a little weaker, she told her story.

"I was so unhappy," she said, "and Friday, while alone at home, I decided to end it all. I looked about the house, and the only thing I could find was a little bottle with pills in it. It was marked 'poison,' and I took a few of the pills and drank a little water. I felt sick at first, and I thought I was going to die, but I prayed, and I seemed to get better I thought I was going to live and I was happy

Devine remained at the bedside of the young woman for some time, and was grief stricken when he learned that she could not live.

The woman gave as the name of her "nearest friend" Patrick Collins of 65 East 125th Street when answering the questions of the hospital authorities on entrance to the institution.

MISSING GIRL FOUND HERE.

Guided by Detective, Father Traces Miss Walker to Hotel Belmont.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 2.—Miss Elizabeth Walker, whose mysterious disappearance five days ago set Brookline society talking, was found to-day at the Hotel Belmont in New York by her father, Arthur I. Walker. She was brought back to Boston in the late afternoon and committed to a sanitarium, pending the outcome of her mental malady.

For four days the missing heiress had lived amid luxury in New York hotels. P. J. Saloschin, a New York detective, had read Boston accounts of the disappearance and had seen pictures and descriptions of the young woman. He saw a young woman who looked like the newspaper pictures of the missing girl enter the Hotel Belmont lobby. Late Saturday night the detective telephoned the Brookline home of his discovery.

The father communicated with his nephew, Harold Fitzgerald, in New York, and took a late night train for the metropolis, accompanied by Dr. Samuel Ellsworth, the family physician. Mr. Walker carried with him the $500 reward offered for the missing young woman. This money was posted with attorneys pending the detective's ability to bring the father face to face with his daughter.

Entering the Belmont, Mr. Walker was told that no Elizabeth Walker had registered. The clerks, however, recognized the description given by the parent, and directed the searchers to the luxurious apartments Miss Walker had taken under an assumed name.

There was no demonstration. Mr. Walker merely informed the daughter that he was glad to see her. The daughter willingly agreed to return to Boston. Mr. Walker did not attempt to question his daughter regarding her trip. On her arrival home she was met by her mother, who accompanied her to the sanitarium.

MRS. WILSON TO AID.

Joins Women's Campaign as Civic Federation Vice Chairman.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson has accepted the position of Honorary Vice Chairman of the Woman's Department of the National Civic Federation, whose chief work in the District of Columbia has been to improve the conditions of Government employes.

In associating herself with this work Mrs. Wilson informed Miss Maude Wetmore, National Chairman of the Woman's Department of the organization, that she was acting, not as the President's wife but as a woman whose heart was in the social welfare movement.

Mrs. Wilson's activity is a source of much encouragement to the woman leaders of the social welfare campaign here. She already has been identified prominently with the effort to rid the city of slums, and recently inspected the Government Printing Office, recommending more recreation space in the hospital there, and visited the mail bag repair establishment of the postoffice, pointing to the need of sanitary precautions in handling the bags.

SMITH'S ISLAND OYSTERS are now on the market. At all first-class Hotels, Clubs and Restaurants.—Adv.

M'CALL, SULZER SAYS SOUGHT HIS HELP

Interprets Feigl's Letter as Promising to Stop Impeachment in Return for Indorsement.

GIVES FACSIMILE LETTER

McLaughlin's Son Reiterates His Story of the Alleged Campaign Loan to McCall.

William Sulzer gave out last night a facsimile of a letter written on Supreme Court stationery which he said had been sent to him on Aug. 23 last by Fred Feigl, editor of The Tammany Times. The letter reported an interview with "the Judge," who, Mr. Sulzer says, was Justice Edward E. McCall, Tammany candidate for Mayor, in which the assurance was given that the Judge would "take up the matter at once and do everything in his power to bring matters to a satisfactory ending." The letter also requested Mr. Sulzer to give out an interview that evening approving McCall as a candidate for Mayor "on the lines sent herewith." A transcript of the suggested statement was also given out by Mr. Sulzer in facsimile.

Aug. 23 was the date on which the Tammany City Committee designated McCall as candidate for Mayor. Feigl's letter was postmarked 9:30 A. M. of that day. Mr. Sulzer said the letter was written by Feigl at Justice McCall's house, and that its meaning was that the impeachment trial of Gov. Sulzer, then about to begin, would be called off if Mr. Sulzer would indorse McCall for Mayor and call off the graft investigations.

This is the text of Feigl's letter:

Supreme Court,
Judges Chambers,
Court House, Chambers Street,
New York, Aug. 23, 1913.

My Dear Governor:

I had breakfast with the Judge this A. M. and went over the situation fully. Rest assured that he will take up the matter at once and do everything in his power to bring matters to a satisfactory ending.

I will keep you fully posted, and you do likewise from your end of the line.

Please give out an interview tonight on the lines sent herewith. It will help all concerned, and the Judge thinks it advisable, as the nomination is to-night. Best regards to you and Mrs. Sulzer. Faithfully yours,

FRED FEIGL.

This is the text of the inclosure in Feigl's letter—the terms in which Sulzer was to indorse McCall:

I have refrained from saying anything about the candidacy of Judge McCall until action had been taken by the Designating Committee. I never thought they would name him.

He is a man of absolute independence in thought and action, and no man on earth can control or dictate to him in either of these two aspects. He has but one monitor—his conscience. He has been my loyal and steadfast friend. Manly and open in his criticism and advice, I know the man. Those who state to the contrary as to his probable actions do not know him.

I know he did not want this nomination. I am fully conisant [sic] where his ambitions direct. I am highly gratified at the actions of the committee. But all I am overjoyed with Judge McCall's consent to run, because the destiny of the city will be in safe and competent hands.

McLAUGHLIN, JR., STICKS TO IT.

Answers His Family and Repeats His Charge About McCall Loan.

William W. McLaughlin, Jr., son of the former Police Inspector, issued a statement last night in reply to the several affidavits emanating from the McCall headquarters concerning him. He said:

"There is no denying the fact that I have a grievance against my father. That grievance is the result of two years of neglect and cruelty at his hands. He opposed my marriage to a good, if poor girl, and when I demanded that I be given back the savings from my salary as confidential attendant to Justice McCall, $4,500 accumulated at the rate of $75 a month for five years and intrusted by me to my sister, Violetta, who manages the household affairs, my father told me that I couldn't have that money, as he felt it ought to go to him to reimburse him for the money he had spent on me as a boy and youth when my infirmity, hip disease, necessitated a succession of operations.

"When I lost my position as confidential attendant, owing to Judge McCall's resignation, I again demanded my savings, and this time my father, who had not spoken to me for more than a year, ordered me out of our home. Since then I have been boarding in a respectable family, seeking in vain for work. My board money has been paid and I have been allowed seventy-five cents a day by my sister. I don't drink or dissipate.

"My only fault has been that I am a cripple. Since I was ordered from the house, I have begun a suit against my sister for the savings I entrusted to her care, and that suit is pending now. But I never authorized Mr. Henry Waldman, who gladly accepted a contingency retainer in this suit until he feared the power of my father's influence, to divulge anything concerning our confidential relations as lawyer and client.

"Now, my father speaks of me as 'that poor boy,' and tells how he learned months ago from our family physician that I was suffering from progressive tuberculosis, and was an incurable paranoiac. Strange then, that my father should drive me from his house, this poor, dying boy of thirty-seven, who had been earning his own living for seven years, and not only saved $4,500 which this affectionate father decided to retain to repay him for his expenses on me in previous years, but had also paid in $25 a month to the house for my board. My father is a very wealthy man, richer than many people believe. His belated sympathy for my mental and physical condition comes rather late.

"I will consent to be examined mentally by any alienists Mr. Whitman names, and am perfectly confident of the result. No one outside of one or two members of my immediate family has ever suggested that I am not fully possessed of my mental powers. If it is true, and I am insane, then I have been very ungenerously treated by those whose duty it is to look after me.

"Justice McCall has dragged in my debts. Very well. When I couldn't get my own money from my father and sister, I did go in debt, just as nearly every other court clerk and some judges in the County Court House goes into debt, borrowing money, or buying things on the instalment plan, and giving notes for the same. Is that a crime? Naturally when I lost my position, and still couldn't get my own money I could not repay those pending obligations.

"Coming down to the subject-matter

Continued on Page 2.

MISSING GIRL FOUND HERE.

Guided by Detective, Father Traces Miss Walker to Hotel Belmont.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 2.—Miss Elizabeth Walker, whose mysterious disappearance five days ago set Brookline society talking, was found to-day at the Hotel Belmont in New York by her father, Arthur I. Walker. She was brought back to Boston in the late afternoon and committed to a sanitarium, pending the outcome of her mental malady.

For four days the missing heiress had lived amid luxury in New York hotels. P. J. Saloschin, a New York detective, had read Boston accounts of the disappearance and had seen pictures and descriptions of the young woman. He saw a young woman who looked like the newspaper pictures of the missing girl enter the Hotel Belmont lobby. Late Saturday night the detective telephoned the Brookline home of his discovery.

The father communicated with his nephew, Harold Fitzgerald, in New York, and took a late night train for the metropolis, accompanied by Dr. Samuel Ellsworth, the family physician. Mr. Walker carried with him the $500 reward offered for the missing young woman. This money was posted with attorneys pending the detective's ability to bring the father face to face with his daughter.

Entering the Belmont, Mr. Walker was told that no Elizabeth Walker had registered. The clerks, however, recognized the description given by the parent, and directed the searchers to the luxurious apartments Miss Walker had taken under an assumed name.

There was no demonstration. Mr. Walker merely informed the daughter that he was glad to see her. The daughter willingly agreed to return to Boston. Mr. Walker did not attempt to question his daughter regarding her trip. On her arrival home she was met by her mother, who accompanied her to the sanitarium.

MRS. WILSON TO AID.

Joins Women's Campaign as Civic Federation Vice Chairman.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson has accepted the position of Honorary Vice Chairman of the Woman's Department of the National Civic Federation, whose chief work in the District of Columbia has been to improve the conditions of Government employes.

In associating herself with this work Mrs. Wilson informed Miss Maude Wetmore, National Chairman of the Woman's Department of the organization, that she was acting, not as the President's wife but as a woman whose heart was in the social welfare movement.

Mrs. Wilson's activity is a source of much encouragement to the woman leaders of the social welfare campaign here. She already has been identified prominently with the effort to rid the city of slums, and recently inspected the Government Printing Office, recommending more recreation space in the hospital there, and visited the mail bag repair establishment of the postoffice, pointing to the need of sanitary precautions in handling the bags.

SMITH'S ISLAND OYSTERS are now on the market. At all first-class Hotels, Clubs and Restaurants.—Adv.

YACHT IN DISTRESS.

Wireless Calls for Help from the Anahana, Disabled Off Florida.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Nov. 2.—A Marconi dispatch from the steamship Paraguay reports that the yacht Anahana is disabled off the Florida coast and is asking for assistance. The position of the yacht is given as latitude 26 degrees 10 minutes, longitude 80 degrees 5 minutes.

No yacht bearing the name Anahana is to be found in the Yachting Register. The name most nearly resembling it is that of August Heckscher's Anahma, which is in Winter quarters in South Brooklyn.

STEAMER STRIKES ICEBERG.

Badly Damaged, Manchester Commerce Heads for St. John's, N. F.

MONTREAL, Nov. 2.—The Furness Line steamer Manchester Commerce, which left here Friday for Manchester, England, struck an iceberg early Saturday morning in the Strait of Belle Isle and sustained severe damage. The steamer, however, was not entirely disabled, and Capt. Couch was able to shape her course for St. John's, Newfoundland, the nearest port, where she will be docked for repairs.

While only this meagre information concerning the accident had been received here at a late hour to-night, J. R. Binning, manager of the Furness Line, expressed confidence that the steamer was in no immediate danger of sinking.

The Manchester Commerce is an iron steamer of 5,363 tons. She carries a crew of about forty officers and men. She has few, if any, passengers on board.

HEAD BROKEN AT FOOTBALL.

Lawrence Boy Has Three Skull Fractures—Kicked, Doctors Think.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Nov. 2.—Three skull fractures, the result of a football game, were found to be the injuries of William McCartney, a fifteen-year-old newsboy, at the General Hospital today. Physicians said he had apparently been kicked in the head.

The boy played in a school team yesterday. In the third period he was found injured at the bottom of a scrimmage pile, but finished the game and afterward was in the streets as usual, selling papers. Then his head began to feel queer and he collapsed. He is not expected to recover.

PRAYS TO SEE HIM ELECTED.

Mayor Lennon's Wife, Dying, Asks God to Spare Her Till Wednesday.

While his friends are fighting hard for his re-election, Mayor James T. Lennon of Yonkers is watching by the bedside of his wife, who is dying in their home at 80 High Street. At the Mayor's request, who did not wish his wife's condition to be urged to win him sympathy in the campaign, no mention has been made of Mrs. Lennon's illness by the newspapers of Yonkers or by his political associates.

When the Mayor was renominated Mrs. Lennon did not expect to live until election day. Last week, after rallying from an attack of weakness, she cheered her family by expressing the belief that "God will let me live until after the Mayor is re-elected." That has been her daily prayer.

DEFACE FUSION BILLBOARDS

Pasters on Them Say Reynolds Paid for McCall Cartoons.

Shortly before midnight last night a number of bill posters appeared in Broadway north of Forty-second Street and on the west side, and covered a number of Fusion bill boards bearing cartoons of Murphy and McCall, with printed slips saying that the Fusion posters had been paid for by former Senator Reynolds of Brooklyn.

At the West Sixty-eighth Street and West Forty-seventh Street Stations it was said that the police had heard in an unofficial way of what was going on, but could take no action until a complaint was made.

EXILED RECLUSE DIES.

Swiss, for Years a Neighborhood Mystery, Starves to Death.

BRANFORD, Conn., Nov. 2.—Robert Halinder, for more than thirty years a recluse, and generally believed to have been an exile from Switzerland, was found dead to-day in his small tumbledown shack in the Ivy Swamp district. Death was probably caused by starvation, despite the fact that he was possessed of means and owned the fourteen acres on which his home was situated. He was about sixty years old and spoke several languages.

Until recent years Holinder carefully avoided meeting strangers. Lately he had visited neighbors, and at times worked for farmers in the neighborhood. However, he always refused to talk of himself

WIDOW IN MURDER CASE.

Alleged Slayer Said to Confess That Girl's Killing Was Incited.

DALLAS, Texas, Nov. 2.—In a statement given out to-day Meade Barr, who appeared as a witness before the Grand Jury here last night, is quoted as saying that the killing of Miss Florence Brown, to which he is alleged to have confessed, was at the instigation of another person. Barr, it is understood, gave the name of this person to the Grand Jury.

Mrs. Ellie M. Lake, a young widow, who was taken into custody after Barr appeared before the Grand Jury, was still in detention to-day. County officials assert that she is held on a "felony warrant," but decline to make a more specific statement of the charge. Mrs. Lake vigorously denies any connection with the murder of Miss Brown, who was found last July with her throat cut and head battered, in a downtown real estate office where she was employed.

In the statement which purported to be the substance of Barr's testimony before the Grand Jury, he is quoted as saying that he "doped himself up" on the morning of the killing and secreted himself in the real estate office. He is said to have told in detail how he attacked the girl.

It is understood that Barr will be recalled before the Grand Jury, probably to-morrow. If he is to appear as a witness in this State a pardon must be obtained from the Governor of Indiana, as Barr was serving a sentence in the Jeffersonville, Ind., reformatory when he is said to have confessed to the killing.

The best sanitary cups for offices are "Lily" Cups made by the Public Service Cup Co., B'klyn.—Adv.

SULZER THREATENED WITH ASSASSINATION

Warned That He'll Be Killed if He Goes Into Sixth District on Election Day.

THREAT TO INDICT HIM, TOO

Stilwell's Counsel Is Busy with That, but Won't Tell Who's Behind Move—Sulzer Unafraid.

William Sulzer has been threatened with assassination for his activities in the anti-Tammany campaign if he dares on Election Day to venture into the Sixth Assembly District, where he is a candidate for the Assembly.

He has said in reply that he will work in that district for his own election to-day and to-morrow, and he has called upon the authorities to protect the voters and the ballot boxes there from the thugs and gunmen, who, he asserts, have been engaged by Tammany's agents to terrorize the district and encompass his defeat.

Mr. Sulzer is also threatened with indictment in Albany County, presumably through Tammany influence, on a charge of subornation of perjury in connection with his impeachment. Notice to this effect was given last night by ex-Senator McClelland, counsel for ex-Senator Stephen J. Stilwell, who was tried and convicted in this county on evidence sent to District Attorney Whitman by Mr. Sulzer when Governor.

These developments have not caused Mr. Sulzer to change his plans in the least. News that he had been threatened with death was made public in a statement issued last night by his publicity manager, James C. Garrison, who was impeached for contempt of the High Court of Impeachment.

Following this statement, Mr. Sulzer sent telegrams to Mayor Kline, District Attorney Whitman and Police Commissioner Waldo, asking them

Duncan W. Peck, who was appointed Superintendent of Public Works by Mr. Sulzer. Mr. Peck testified that he had called upon Gov. Sulzer, and talked over the possibility of being called as a witness in the impeachment proceedings. When he asked the Governor what he would say on the witness stand regarding certain campaign contributions given to the Governor, Mr. Sulzer replied, according to Peck: "Forget it," and "Do as I shall do, deny it."

It has been common talk among the Tammany legislators ever since the trial that an effort would be made to have Mr. Sulzer indicted on a criminal charge, but no action was taken until Mr. Sulzer as the Progressive nominee for the Assembly from the Sixth Assembly District entered actively into the municipal campaign, and attacked Charles F. Murphy and other Tammany leaders.

Sulzer's Enemies Bitter.

It was then freely predicted by those who have the confidence of Tammany leaders that Sulzer would never take his seat in the Assembly. The events of the past week have made Sulzer's enemies determined to institute criminal proceedings against the former Governor and press them to the limit.

"All that I care to say at present," said Mr. McClelland, "is that the attention of the District Attorney of Albany County and of the Attorney General of the State has been called to the testimony given at the impeachment trial by Mr. Peck. This testimony tends to show that Mr. Sulzer was guilty of subordination of perjury, and the proper authorities have been asked to consider it with a view to the indictment of Mr. Sulzer."

When Mr. Sulzer was told last night of the intended move on the part of his enemies his eyes flashed and he said:

"I hope they will indict me. If they do I will prove Peck to be the greatest liar in existence. I have the records on him."

Mr. Sulzer would not explain just what kind of records he referred to, but it was inferred that he meant detectaphone records, as it was known that Mr. Sulzer had installed a detectaphone in the People's House and recorded conversations between himself and many of his callers.

Former Senator McClelland also said that the Attorney General intended to make a thorough investigation of the use of detectaphones by the Sulzer administration in various prisons and other places. The Attorney General, Mr. McClelland said, intended to find out if the law was violated by certain persons seeking to obtain false testimony and which, if proven, would amount to subordination of perjury.

Stilwell Disputes Detectaphone.

Mr. McClelland said he had conferred during the day with Arthur T. Warren, who was associated with James W. Osborne, whom Gov. Sulzer named to assist in the investigation of the State prisons.

"I will confer with James W. Osborne to-day, and something interesting may be given out," he added. "It has already been established that the stenographer who took down the alleged conversation over the detectaphone between former Senator Stilwell and Mr. Hennessy was inexperienced and incompetent."

"Was it Louis A. Sarecky?" Mr. McClelland was asked.

"No," he replied, "but you will remember that Detective Burns said that the stenographer who made the minutes of the reported Stilwell confession was an inexperienced one. I have just had a talk with Mr. Stilwell, and he says that no such conversations as were given out by Mr. Hennessy ever took place, and that they are nearly all counterfeits, some of the suggestions being made by Hennessy, but Stilwell refusing to accede to them. The statements Stilwell is accused of making regarding Senator Frawley, Mr. Stilwell says, are absolutely untrue. His relations with Frawley, he says, were always straight and friendly. During his trial he had no truer friend than Frawley, and Frawley voted for his acquittal.

"Stilwell also told me that whatever differences he had with Charles F. Murphy were purely political, and that they were ended by the incorporation of the redistricting in the Wolff-Cassidy bill. Considering the ordeal he is going through, Stilwell says, it is a wonder to him that he has any mind left."

Sulzer Told of Carmody's Activity.

This letter addressed to William Sulzer was given out at his headquarters yesterday. The name and address of the writer were withheld:

A party using my 'phone last night called up Ossining. Somebody was there to see Stilwell from the Attorney General's office. This party remarked that he thought the Attorney General was trying to get up some case against you for taking the Stilwell application for pardon away from Albany.

As this party is a friend of yours (although he is sore at you and Hennessy,) I thought I would post you about this. Personally I do not know anything about the rules on these things or whether there is anything in it or not, and while I am also considerably sore, at the same time I have no sympathy with your enemies and naturally if I hear anything that I think is against your interest, I intend to advise you of it.

The letter was dated "New York, Nov. 1, 1913." Mr. Sulzer made no comment on it.

McClelland Sees Stilwell.

OSSINING, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Former Senator Stephen J. Stilwell was visited in the prison this afternoon by his counsel, James D. McClelland, who was accompanied by a representative from the office of Attorney General Carmody. The conference between the three men lasted for some time, and was private.

Warden Clancy this evening said he was not present at the conference and had no knowledge of what was discussed. Stilwell, he said, was not disposed to discuss it either. Stilwell sent out word to the newspaper men that nothing would be given out for publication regarding his talk with the visitors.

The two men remained at the prison until time for a late afternoon train, and then left for Manhattan.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 2.—District Attorney Sanford has heard nothing from former Senator McClelland or from any other source on the subject of indicting William Sulzer for subornation of perjury. He calls attention to the fact that even if he would he could not indict Mr. Sulzer to-morrow, as the Grand Jury to which any such matter would have to be submitted, does not convene until Nov. 10.

Attorney General Carmody is out of the city.

SULZER HAS MORE RECORDS.

Will Use Detectaphone Evidence in Campaign Against Grafters.

William Sulzer has in his possession detectaphone records of conversations with State Senators James J. Frawley and James W. Foley, it was said yesterday at his headquarters, and will use them in the campaign against Tammany domination, which he has said he intends to carry into every county in the State after Election Day.

Chester C. Platt, Mr. Sulzer's private secretary, confirmed the report and intimated that there were other detectaphone records which would prove of great interest to the public. He even hinted that a detectaphone had been set up in Room 515 at the Waldorf, where Mr. Sulzer stopped on his visits to this city from Albany while he was Governor, and where he had many callers.

Mr. Sulzer intends to go to a little hotel in a remote part of Orange County, N. Y., after Tuesday to recover from the strain of the campaign and perfect his plans for carrying on the anti-Tammany fight outlined in his speeches. It is understood that he has two plans under consideration. One is to start forth on a personally conducted tour of appeal to the people. The other is to accept a contract and deliver his message to the taxpayers from the lecture platform.

Mr. Platt discussed yesterday some of the details concerning the installation of the detectaphone at the Executive Mansion in Albany. A detective from the Burns Agency had come to his house in Albany, he said, with a letter of introduction from the manager and had stated that he had instructions to install the detectaphones in various places.

The letter showed, Mr. Platt said, that Louis Sarecky, Mr. Sulzer's confidential secretary, had given the order and that he had referred the detective to the Executive Mansion. Whether there was a detectaphone in the Executive Chamber at Albany as well as in the Executive Mansion Mr. Platt would not say.

He was asked whether it was true that a detectaphone record had been taken of the conversation between Mr. Sulzer and Senator Frawley on the night of Aug. 13, a few hours before Mr. Sulzer's impeachment was voted. Mr. Sulzer had sent for Frawley.

"Yes, and I believe of some other Senator—Foley, we had Foley, too," Mr. Platt said.

No hint of the nature of the conversation could be obtained.

It is understood that the detectaphone record of a conversation between Edward E. McCall and Mr. Sulzer, which the former Governor said was among his documents, is being saved for later use. The inference conveyed was that it contained information which would be useful in a State campaign.

MURPHY PREDICTS VICTORY.

Figures from District Leaders Show It, He Says—Doesn't Tell Figures.

Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany leader, gave out a statement at Tammany Hall last night in which he says the Tammany ticket will win in the election to-morrow. Here is the statement:

After a careful examination to-day of the figures submitted by the different districts, we are able to forecast the election with reasonable accuracy. Their figures indicate the election of Judge McCall and his associates on the Democratic ticket.

During the past week the situation has greatly improved. Information has come to me from all sections of the city that the Fusionists and their reckless and lying mouthpieces have overdone their slanderous work. That they have tired and disgusted a great many of our fair-minded citizens.

The same questionable tactics were used by the Fusionists in the Low-McClellan campaign of 1903. Efforts were made then as now, to befog the real issues by the use of reckless slander and vile abuse against the Democratic candidates.

At that time the same newspapers made all kinds of absurd charges against us and refused to print our defense, no matter how strong and convincing it might be. They kept telling their readers day after day that a vote for Mr. McClellan was a vote for vice. Their columns just teemed with the vilest charges against the Democratic candidates and organization. Then as now, there was fictitious betting engineered by the Fusion managers, and the odds made to appear two to one up to election day. But the people showed their contempt for all this trickery by electing Mr. McClellan by 40,000 majority.

In this campaign we have important elements with us that we never had before. Judge McCall, Mr. Metz, Mr. Goulden, Mr. Elkus, and Judges Foster and Zeller and their colleagues on the ticket have each a large following, which has thoroughly canvassed the city in behalf of the respective candidates.

While the hostile newspapers and other slanderers have been pouring forth a torrent of abuse and misrepresentation against the ticket, all these enthusiastic forces have been doing effective work. Our figures are indeed very encouraging and indicate a substantial Democratic victory.

Mr. Murphy did not give out the figures supplied to him by his district leaders.

HENNESSY ANSWERS MARTIN

He'll Stand or Fall on Graft Charges on Martin's Own Notes.

John A. Hennessy issued a statement yesterday in which he accused "a man in the Governor's office" of causing false statements to be issued in an attempt to help Tammany Hall in the Mayoralty fight. A dispatch from Albany to the effect that John Martin, Efficiency Engineer in the Highway Department, had said that his investigations revealed no highway frauds, prompted Mr. Hennessy to make reply.

"I can hardly believe that Mr. Martin made any such statement," said Mr. Hennessy. "I have in my possession his written reports, two of which have been before Grand Juries. Mr. Martin has in his possession his written field notes in two books. These books belong to the State and it would be a felony to destroy them. I call upon Gov. Glynn to subpoena these books tomorrow morning, and let the correspondents for all the newspapers see the field books. I stand or fall by Mr. Martin's written notes in his two books. Later he will have to testify under oath as to the integrity of his statements written in his field books. I suggest that Gov. Glynn make a synopsis public to-morrow afternoon. I call upon the Governor to do so because the false statements by Martin, or the statements accredited to Martin, were prepared on the suggestion of a man in the Governor's office. When the election has passed I shall have something interesting to say about the Highway Department as at present conducted, should John N. Carlisle admit the authenticity of an interview to which his name was signed last week. This interview also was managed through the Executive Chamber, and was meant to help Tammany Hall in the Mayoralty fight. Tammany Hall apparently has a good press agent, but a falsifier, in the Executive Chamber.

Mr. Hennessy sought the seclusion of Long Island yesterday to rest up in preparation for a final assault upon Tammany Hall to-night. It was said that Mr. Hennessy's throat was in bad condition and that he planned to remain away until this evening unless District Attorney Whitman demanded his appearance in the John Doe proceedings.

YOUNG M'LAUGHLIN ANSWERS FAMILY

Continued from Page 1.

of my affidavit, I notice one thing, that both my father and Mr. McCall are very particular to limit their denials. My father says he never "advanced Justice McCall any moneys of any kind for political or campaign purposes," and Mr. McCall is quoted as saying the same thing.

"Why be so particular? Why couldn't both of them have said there never was any $21,000 obligation, that it never was repaid, that there never was any check of the New York Life for this sum paid to my father, and that my father never did deposit such a check to his private account, and never had such a check photographed?

"Two men can get together and agree that a loan between them, while really for a specific purpose, was ostensibly for another purpose. But the loan speaks for itself. Now I repeat that I often heard my father tell my mother and other members of the family about this $21,000 unpaid obligation, contracted by Mr. McCall when he was seeking the Judgeship, and unpaid by him for six long years, during which, as was often remarked in our family, he must have had plenty of time and opportunity to save enough to pay the money back.

"I repeat that it was paid back in 1908 by a check, a photograph of which I saw and handled, and that my father then spoke of its having taken six years to get the money back from McCall. Six from eight leaves two, which brings the date of that loan back to 1902, and it was in that year that Edward E. McCall ran for Justice of the Supreme Court on the Tammany ticket and was elected. I think any fair-minded man can draw his own conclusions from that.

"But let me tell just a trifle more. When Mr. McCall was running for the Judgeship, I distinctly remember my father telling my mother of the terrible job it had been to get McCall the nomination, because McCall was so little known, and how he (my father) had sat up practically an entire night with 'Big Time' and 'Little Tim' Sullivan, urging upon them the advisability of getting Mr. McCall the nomination and that he had only persuaded them after a long struggle.

"On account of my infirmity I did little work till Judge McCall made me his confidential attendant, a job my father had been telling me he would get Judge McCall to give me as soon as the new law went through, giving each Judge such an appointment in the exempt class. So I used to sit around the house all day, looked upon as somebody of no importance, but I kept my ears open just the same, and stored some things away in my memory that I will never forget.

"But it is no use going into further details of the matters which caused a coolness, to put it mildly, to arise between Judge McCall and my father. I am satisfied to let the public judge who is telling the truth."

The Times Searchlight to Tell Results of the City Election

After the closing of the polls, at 5 P. M. on Tuesday, the counting of the vote will start immediately throughout the city. As soon as enough returns have been received to make the results of the complete count reasonably certain, the verdict of the people will be instantly communicated to everybody for miles around through the use of the great searchlight on the tall tower of The Times Building. The signals will be as follows:

MITCHEL ELECTED:—White searchlight to East, swinging North and South.

McCALL ELECTED:—White searchlight to West, swinging North and South.

FUSION WINS IN NEW YORK COUNTY:—White searchlight to North, swinging up and down.

TAMMANY WINS IN NEW YORK COUNTY:—White searchlight to South, swinging up and down.

FUSION WINS BOARD OF ESTIMATE:—Circle of white lights at top of flagpole.

TAMMANY WINS BOARD OF ESTIMATE:—Circle of red lights at top of flagpole.

CALLS HENNESSY PEOPLE'S DELIVERER

Rabbi Wise Tells Members of Free Synagogue City Looks to Graft Hunter to Save It.

SULZER'S HANDS UNCLEAN

He Makes Fight for Good Government Harder, Preacher Says—Calls Harburger "Clown of New York."

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise attacked both William Sulzer and Tammany Hall in an address on "Votes and Morals" delivered yesterday morning before a congregation of 2,000 in the Free Synagogue in Carnegie Hall. He said that the people of New York City were now lifting up their hands to John A. Hennessy for deliverance.

"The man who was recently removed from the Governorship of New York," he said, "was a victim, perhaps, but we seem to forget that he was also a convict. Because we find a worse type of criminality, are we to tolerate a lesser type?

"If we were able to find a more corrupt man, I suppose we would immediately hang a halo around Charley Murphy's head. Murphy has never asked any one to vote for him. He has never put himself up for any public office, and has never undertaken a position of public confidence or trust. This man Sulzer, however, betrayed our trust after he had solicited it. He is bad; he did wrong, and it is a silly, flabby, sentimental feeling that goes out to him because the man who removed him was worse.

"And now he asks for another position of confidence and trust. He is making the fight for good government harder because he brings suspicion upon the good which is fighting for that kind of government. Can we forget that with hands unclean this poor creature holds before us a standard even worse than that of those who removed him from office?

"Somebody said Sulzer was an example of the fact that no man could fight a powerful political organization. I answer that no man can fight a political organization unless his hands are clean. And we don't want our standards upheld by hands that are unclean.

"Not many men speak for the Jews of the east side. It is hard to articulate the conscience of the Jews of the east side, but I have come to believe that there is something morally saving in their attitude toward Sulzer. In the first place, I think these people do not believe that Sulzer is guilty of the charges against him. I think that, if they knew what I know, that the charges against Sulzer were largely justified, they would not consider him such a martyr. They feel rather that he was not removed from office because he was a crooked candidate, but rather because he would not be a crooked Governor, and that is always the feeling of the unseeing multitude in such a contingency.

"But while I condone their fault somewhat, I have nothing but contempt for those Jews, not on the east side, but on the west side, who for reasons of their own seem to find it necessary to neutralize the east side's demonstrations by trying to make it appear far removed from any detestation of the things that this man haltingly and brokenly fought—who, in other words, find it necessary to apologize to Tammany Hall for this indiscretion on the part of our east side brothers.

"I would rather have any corrupt system of political organization than have my own people segregated into a class under obligations to whatever men call them friends. We have no Jewish debts to pay."

In regard to Julius Harburger, the Sheriff, and candidate for Coroner, Rabbi Wise said:

"He has been the clown of New York for the last four years, and no self-respecting Jew can vote for him for any public office. He has put us to shame; he is the laughing stock of the city."

After hearing of Rabbi Wise's attack upon him, ex-Gov. Sulzer made this statement last night:

"Dr. Wise loves notoriety," said Mr. Sulzer, "and knows how to get it; but apparently he does not know enough to keep out of bad company. Think of Dr Wise supporting the 'Chief'! It is to laugh—but good people go wrong now and then."

MARKS TO KEEP UP FIGHT.

Candidate Plans Permanent Organization to Keep the City Clean.

The campaign of Marcus M. Marks for the Borough Presidency of Manhattan closed last night with a dinner given to him by his supporters on the east side at the Café Boulevard. Speeches were made by Oscar S. Straus, who presided; Philip J. McCook, Jr., President of the Young Republican Club; Dr. Henry Moskowitz, John Hays Hammond, Miss Anna Rhodes, and Miss Lillian D. Wald.

"The citizens of New York have been aroused by the record of Tammany misdeeds to such a high pitch of indignation as has never before shown itself in a local election," Mr. Marks said. "There is every evidence of an overwhelming victory for the Fusion cause, but in spite of this, I would call attention to the fact that over-confidence is unwise; that we must be alert until every vote has been deposited in the ballot box, and that no one should stay away from the polls because he thinks his vote will not be needed. More than that, there should be an eagle eye cast upon the count, so that the full verdict of the people may be expressed at the polls. There should be such an overwhelming plurality for clean and independent government that an unmistakable and severe lesson to wrongdoing will be emphatically recorded.

"I have joined a large number of friends of all political parties, who are opposed to Tammany, in proposing that we do not retire upon our laurels on Nov. 4, but permanently organize a movement to keep the city clean. This occasional wave, receding into quiet and then rolling up again at the end of a period of time, is wasteful. It should be held at the crest and made permanent there. The citizens who are active for but a few weeks before Election Day should be pressed into service to watch civic affairs and co-operate to preserve the great City of New York in its mighty independence."

Rabbi Wise made an address at the dinner in which he attacked Aaron J. Levy the Assembly leader who is running for Municipal Judge and Sheriff Julius Harburger who is running for Coroner.

DR. LIPSKY FIGURES ON THE JEWISH VOTE

Shows by Analysis That This Vote Favored Straus Generally in Last Election.

EAST SIDERS ARE UNITED

Inclined to Support a Jew Against a Gentile on Even Grounds—Doubt In Sulzer's Case.

The question whether or not there is among the Jews of this city a "Jewish vote" that can be depended upon for political purposes is ingeniously analyzed in a current issue of The American Hebrew by Dr. Abram Lipsky in connection with the sudden and interesting outburst of popularity of William Sulzer on the east side among people with whom as a class he seemed to feel he had earned gratitude. Dr Lipsky answers the question in the affirmative, but with modifications.

Dr. Lipsky uses the so-called "Cohen method" of analysis, which consists of counting the frequency of a selected group of Jewish names (in this case Cohens) in the registration lists and then multiplying it by a coefficient derived from a similar examination of a catalogue of some 30,000 purely Jewish names. It was found that there were in New York city 113,900 registered Jewish voters out of a total registration of 617,800. They were distributed among the boroughs as follows: 68,000 in Manhattan, 12,000 in the Bronx, 30,000 in Brooklyn, 2,000 in Queens, and 300 in Richmond.

Tracing the distribution of Jewish voters among the Assembly districts, Dr. Lipsky came upon the striking, although not altogether unexpected phenomenon that the districts with odd numbers showed comparatively few and the districts with even numbers comparatively many Jewish voters as evidenced by the percentage of Cohens.

"It should be remembered that the odd numbered districts are on the West Side and the even numbered on the East Side," explains the writer.

The following is the table showing this percentage of Cohens in the various districts:

MANHATTAN.

Assembly District.	Percentage of Cohens.
1	.5
2	5.9
3	2.6
4	6.5
5	.4
6	7.1
7	.5
8	12.4
9	.5
10	4.5
11	.4
12	1.8
13	.3
14	.7
15	1.6
16	1.3
17	1.8
18	1.8
19	2.0
20	2.5
21	1.1
22	2.0
23	2.2
24	2.7
25	.8
26	8.3
27	.6
28	3.5
29	3.6
30	1.7
31	7.4

BRONX.

30	.9
32	2.2
33	2.0
34	2.5
35	1.6

BROOKLYN.

5	1.2
19	1.3
20	.5
6	4.0
21	5.3
7	6.6
22	1.6
23	4.5

Turning from the Jewish voters to the so-called "Jewish vote," Dr. Lipsky says:

"The election of 1912 was in the nature of a crucial experiment to test the existence of the Jewish vote. On the Progressive ticket the candidate for President ran on the strength, mainly, of his personal popularity, and with him the candidate for Governor was nominated, in the opinion of most men, to draw the Jewish vote, if it existed. We ask now, was there a Jewish vote for Mr. Straus? A comparison of the election returns with the table presented above gives a definite answer to the question."

In a table Dr. Lipsky gives the percentage of the total vote of each assembly district received by Mr. Roosevelt and by Mr. Straus, respectively. All the assembly districts of Manhattan and the Bronx are given, and two most significant groups of districts in Brooklyn. He observes:

"In the first eleven districts Roosevelt's percentage is invariably greater in the odd districts, while Straus's is greater in the even, this alternation corresponding perfectly with the excess and deficiency of Jewish voters.

"At the Twelfth district the sharp line dividing East Side Jews from West Side Gentiles ceases. But wherever the figures in the first table indicate a sharp rise in the number of Jewish voters in the district, the second table shows a corresponding excess of Straus's percentage over Roosevelt's. In the Twenty-sixth, for example, the number of Cohens, &c., jumps to 8.3 per cent., and we find that Straus's per cent. of the gubernatorial vote was 58.2 per cent., while Roosevelt's percentage of the Presidential vote was 42.7 per cent., a difference of 15.5 per cent. In the Thirty-first there is a similar correspondence, the per cent. of Cohens, &c., being 7.4 and Straus's margin over Roosevelt 16.4 per cent. In the Thirtieth the percentage of Cohens being small, Roosevelt runs ahead of Straus; in the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth, the percentage of Cohens being fairly high, Straus has a good lead over Roosevelt.

"The same correspondence is found in Brooklyn. Two groups of contiguous districts are given in our tables including districts that show a markedly high percentage of Cohens. In the Fifth, the percentage of Cohens is low and Roosevelt runs ahead of Straus. In the Sixth the percentage of Cohens is high and Straus soars above Roosevelt. In the Seventh there are few Jews and Roosevelt is again ahead. The same correspondence may be observed in the group of districts from the Nineteenth to the Twenty-third, the Twenty-first and Twenty-third being especially noteworthy. The fact that here and there, as, for instance, in the Seventeenth district, Manhattan, a low percentage of Jews is accompanied by an excess of votes for Straus need not invalidate the conclusion drawn from the striking coincidences that we have observed.

FUSION FEARS PLOTS; WANTS WATCHERS

Needs 2,000 Men at the Polls to Prevent Frauds at the Election.

VOTE STRAIGHT — MITCHEL

Candidate Urges Voters to Uphold Good Government by Returning McAneny and Prendergast.

Alarmed at the many reports he has received that Tammany may attempt to use "repeaters" to-morrow to steal the election, Robert Adamson, manager of the Fusion campaign, gave out a statement yesterday in which he called upon those desiring the defeat of Tammany to volunteer as watchers at the polls. Mr Adamson said that at least 2,000 more watchers were needed who would stay at the polls all day.

The Fusion manager said that while those in charge of the Fusion fight preferred to have the watchers serve all day, they needed men especially who would watch the counting of the votes, which would mean that they must serve from 4 o'clock in the afternoon until 8 o'clock at night. Mr. Adamson announced also that he would offer to-day five rewards of $2,000 each for the arrest and conviction within four months of any repeater who voted on Tuesday. This is Mr. Adamson's statement:

We propose to have an honest election next Tuesday or demonstrate to this city that the forces of law and decency are incompetent to secure such a thing. We intend to see whether the entire police force, election officials, and 5,000 vigilant watchers can be overrun by organized gangs of repeaters, protected by hired gun-fighters and gangmen.

We know Tammany is desperate. Reports are coming to us from every quarter of the plans for the use of repeaters and gangmen on Tuesday. The places of rendezvous and the plans or operation for these gangs have in some cases been given. We are informed that these gunmen are to be used in certain districts to terrorize and intimidate honest voters and to protect repeaters. If these thugs can frighten away our watchers or cower and intimidate them and the inspectors so that repeaters are permitted to cast their votes unchallenged, then the door will be opened to unlimited fraud.

It will be a disgrace to this city if we have on Tuesday a repetition of what occurred in "Jimmy" Hagan's district last primary day, when two rival gangs of gunmen engaged in pitched battle at Broadway and Sixty-sixth Street and exchanged nearly 100 shots. The use of these gangs has become a recognized feature of close elections in certain districts.

I have brought this matter to the attention of Police Commissioner Waldo both personally and by letter, and he assures me that everything possible will be done to locate these gangs and keep them from going near the polls on Election Day. The Police Commissioner informs me that he has assigned fifty men to the exclusive work of locating gunmen and keeping them under surveillance until after Election Day. I wrote the following letter to the Commissioner to-day:

Rhinelander Waldo, Esq., Police Commissioner:

Sir: I again call your attention to the importance of assigning a sufficient number of experienced men in plain clothes to the work of locating and keeping under surveillance until after election day, the known gangs of gunmen, who may attempt to intimidate voters on election day. These gangs are known to the police, I am told, and it is of the greatest importance if we are to have an honest and orderly election that they be prevented from appearing at the polls and creating disorder. A great many repeaters have reported the plans of these gunmen, and I have asked that all the information we have be furnished you. It will be a disgrace to this city if we cannot have an election free from the terrorism and intimidation of these organized thugs.

I was very glad to learn from you today that you intend to assign to-morrow fifty men more in addition to the fifty already assigned under Lieut. Daniel Costigan and others, especially to get on the trail of these professional gangmen and keep on their trail until after election day. The people of this city are looking to the police to see that we have an honest and orderly election. Very truly yours,

ROBERT M. LAFAYETTE ADAMSON,
Manager Fusion Campaign.

I am offering to-day five rewards of $200 each for the arrest and conviction within four months of any repeater who votes on Tuesday. This offer, of course, does not apply to the police, election officials, or peace officers. I hope that vigilant and alert citizens will report cases of fraud wherever they find them.

I again call upon the men of this city who want to perform a real service to good government to volunteer to-day to serve as watchers at the polls. We need at least 2,000 more men who will stick and who do not mind the small inconvenience of having to remain at the polls all day.

I ask any one who wants to serve as a watcher to report either at Fusion headquarters, fifth floor of the Fifth Avenue Building, 200 Fifth Avenue, or at the headquarters of the Honest Ballot Association, 51 East Forty-second Street (Vanderbilt Avenue Building, Vanderbilt Avenue and Forty-second Street).

We have this election won, and we cannot afford our margin of victory to be diminished or the chance of election of any candidate on the ticket to be endangered through any lack of vigilance. We know as the situation stands to-day that Murphy is beaten, and beaten by the biggest vote ever recorded against him, and we want that vote to be so impressive, so decisive, that it will be impossible for the Court of Delmonico ever to be restored to power in this city.

Mr. Adamson said he had this special instruction to give to the voters of the Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, and Thirty-first Assembly Districts in Manhattan and the Sixteenth Assembly District of Kings:

"Vote early. If some one has voted under your name, insist upon your ballot being received. If refused, call up the headquarters of your party or headquarters of the Fusion Committee, 6920 Gramercy."

VOTE FOR ALL—MITCHEL.

Candidate for Mayor Pleads for His Fellow Fusionists.

John Purroy Mitchel, the Fusion candidate for Mayor, gave out last night as his final statement before the election, a plea for votes for a straight ticket, that his colleagues, Messrs. Prendergast and McAneny, might not be made to suffer from the campaign directed solely against them. Here is Mr. Mitchel's statement:

"As the campaign draws near its close, I want to emphasize what I have said many times heretofore—that I hope every man who votes for me will vote also for Mr. Prendergast for Controller, and for Mr. McAneny for President of the Board of Aldermen. The election of a Tammany Controller or a Tammany President of the Aldermen would be a calamity.

"In the closing hours of its campaign, Tammany Hall seems to have concentrated its efforts on the saving of the Tammany judiciary nominees in New York County. Committees of Tammany lawyers have appropriated for themselves the livery of non-partisanship, and, with the countenance of a few anti-Tammany voters enlisted on personal grounds or under misrepresentations of fact, these so-called nonpartisan committees for Tammany candidates are making a desperate effort to save Mr. Murphy's judiciary candidates from the wreck and ruin of Tuesday's campaign. This is only natural, because Tammany control over the nomination and election of judges has long been the keystone of the Tammany system, and, as a lawyer, I cannot recall a year in which the Tammany judiciary candidates have been so peculiarly of the Tammany stripe and have deserved so little the support of any voter opposed to Murphy influence over the administration of justice.

"We must not elect in New York County any Judge who writes to Mr. Murphy as 'Dear Chief.' The whole Fusion judiciary ticket in New York County should be loyalty supported by every opponent of Murphy rule, so that the bench, the fountain-head of justice, may be emancipated from the suspicion of Tammany influence. I appeal for a straight vote for the whole Fusion ticket in this and every other county."

Mr. Mitchel issued a statement to the city employes last night in which he said that Tammany was making a persistent and desperate effort to make them believe that, if he was elected, he would oppress them. Then the statement continued:

"Many of these inventions are plainly silly, but some are dressed to look like truth. Let those who are fearful of unjust dealing at my hands examine my record as Commissioner of Accounts, as President of the Board of Aldermen, and member of the Board of Estimate, and as Collector of the Port, and point to a single instance of unfair treatment of a fellow public servant, either in the matter of work or of pay.

"I have always recognized merit and rewarded it in so far as has lain in my power to do so. My reorganization of the customs service is being accomplished without dropping a man or lowering a salary. I have repeatedly stated that I believe in a promotion system such as prevails in successful business houses, and in installing every tested method of improving the public service by improving the condition, and obtaining the co-operation of the public servants.

"I realize, as every sane man must, that discontented employes never did and never will do good work. My whole theory of government is opposed to the false economy of poor pay, and the folly of inconsiderate treatment of the men who do the government's work. But let there be no misunderstanding about my attitude.

"Any employe who cannot or will not give reasonably good service; or who hopes to hold his position merely because of private or political pull; or who expects to loaf and get a large salary, or any salary, for doing it—not only stands in the way of deserving men but has no more right to be in the public service than in a private business house. If you have decided to vote against me because you do not think I am fitted to be Mayor, or because you think I am not so well fitted to be Mayor as is Mr. McCall, well and good.

"But if you have it in mind to vote against me because you believe the silly fabrications that are being told you by your pretended friends of Tammany Hall, I ask you to reconsider and learn that you are being hoodwinked."

ISSUES UNCLOUDED—McCALL.

Tammany Candidate Says Temper of Audiences Makes Him Confident.

When Edward McCall, the Tammany candidate for Mayor, was asked yesterday for a final statement regarding the campaign, he said:

"This campaign, unparalleled in vituperation, leaves the issues unclouded to the perceptive mind this morning. I stand for tax relief. I believe that the smallest rent-payer is burdened beyond all necessity and all reason. I will make it my personal business if I am elected Mayor to put the affairs of the city on a practical basis, with no man of this community, political, capitalist or anyone else, favored above another.

"I believe from the temper of the audiences I have addressed that I will be elected when the voters of the city thoughtfully and impartially cast their ballots Tuesday morning."

Mr. McCall was asked if he intended at the last moment to make any reply to John A. Hennessy. He said:

"I won't pay any attention to Hennessy. I think he paid all the attention to himself that is necessary."

Asked if he intended to take any steps against Mr. Hennessy after the election, Mr. McCall replied that he had nothing to say.

"Did you ever give a $21,000 check of the New York Life Insurance Company to ex-Inspector W. W. McLaughlin," Mr. McCall was asked.

"I never did," was the reply.

Asked what he intended to do after the election, the Tammany candidate said:

"My plan now is to take a short vacation and go away, but everything depends upon the work of the Public Service Commission. If I am needed there I won't go away."

Mr. McCall said he intended to play golf to-morrow with Judge Seabury, but he would vote from his city home at 9 o'clock in the morning, and be at his headquarters in the Martinique Hotel in the evening to receive returns. The Tammany candidate intends to make many speeches to-day and to-night. This is his itinerary: 12:15 P. M., Tod's Hall Erie Basin, Brooklyn; 12:45 P. M., Real Estate Exchange, Montague Street, Brooklyn; 8:15 P. M., Lafayette Hall, Alexander Avenue and 137th Street; 8:30 P. M., Protection Hall, 152d Street and Courtlandt Avenue; 8:45 P. M., Community Hall, 163d Street and Southern Boulevard; 9 P. M., McKinley Square, 169th Street and Boston Road; 9:15 P. M., Wagner's Hall, Castlehill Avenue and Westchester Avenue; 9:30 P. M., Maurer's Hall, Unionport Road, near Van Nest Avenue; 9:45 P. M., Junge Hall, Washington and Tremont Avenues; 10 P. M., North End Democratic Club, Fordham Square.

AN APPEAL FOR ELKUS.

Associates of the Bar Show Non-Partisan Support for Him.

The Non-Partisan Committee of Associates of Abram I. Elkus in the New York Bar sent out this appeal to the voters yesterday to support Mr. Elkus as Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals at the polls on Tuesday:

"As Election Day approaches, a great outpouring of independent support has been in evidence on behalf of Abram I. Elkus, candidate for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals on the State Democratic ticket. The indorsers of Mr. Elkus's candidacy include strong opponents of the local Democratic organization. Officers of the National Administration, clergymen, social workers, merchants, labor leaders.

Among those who are supporting him are R. Fulton Cutting, Felix Adler, Francis Lynde Stetson, Adolph Lewisohn, the Rev. Dr. Frank Oliver Hall, Jacob H. Schiff, Samuel McCune Lindsay, Josephus Daniels, the Rev. John C. York, D. D., James Talcott, the Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, John Mitchell, Mary E. Dreier, Mornay Williams, William Church Osborn, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Edward T. Devine, Edward D. Page, the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Nathan Straus, Florence Kelley, Lillian D. Wald, Joseph F. Daly, Senator James A. O'Gorman, and the Rev. Dr. John Haynes Holmes.

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FUSIONISTS SURE THE BATTLE IS WON

All the Candidates at the Last Big Rally Are Confident in Predicting Victory.

SPEECHES TO THE GERMANS

Turn Hall Packed at Meeting Under Auspices of the German Anti-Tammany League.

All of the Fusion city and Manhattan Borough candidates spoke in Turn Hall, Lexington Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, yesterday afternoon. The big hall was packed, the meeting being under the auspices of the German Anti-Tammany League, and it was the last of the large Fusion rallies of the campaign. Every speaker, from Mr. Mitchel down, declared that a sweeping Fusion victory to-morrow was a certainty.

Dr. Gustav Scholer presided. It was a jollification from beginning to end. The only speaker besides the candidates was the venerable Dr. Abraham Jacobi, father-in-law of Borough President McAneny, who, speaking in German, said that he was convinced that Tammany's end was at hand, and that on Tuesday the greatest anti-Tammany victory in the history of New York would be achieved by the allied forces of good government.

John Purroy Mitchel went to the meeting with Mrs. Mitchel and got a rousing welcome when Dr. Scholer presented him as the next Mayor of New York.

"The issues of this campaign are well understood by the people of New York," said Mr. Mitchel, "and there can no longer be any doubt but that the Fusion ticket is as well as elected from top to bottom. I do not believe that there are any people in New York who are more deeply and sincerely interested in the preservation of order and decency in municipal affairs than are those citizens of German birth or descent.

"Tammany agents have told you that we who are on the Fusion ticket are disinclined to give the German language its proper place in the curriculum of our schools, yet as a matter of fact, and Tammany knows it, nothing could be further from the truth. I was brought up on the German language, and, although I have forgotten much of it, there was a time when I spoke it as well as I do my own language."

Mr. Mitchel said that after all was said the main issues of the campaign were Murphyism, contractor government, and Delmonico Directorates.

"When the people of New York," he added, "once understand that they are threatened with government by a venal and impudent boss, they always rise up and assert themselves, and in this uprising, which will culminate in a great victory for good government on Tuesday, I know that the German citizenship of New York will do its full share in the election by a tremendous majority of the entire Fusion ticket."

Mr. McAneny, the candidate for President of the Board of

GREER PREACHES TO 'DOWN-AND-OUTS'

Once Fashionable All Saints' Church Is Opened by the Bishop as a Mission.

FREE SHELTER AND FOOD

A Social Centre to be Maintained for Men and Women of All Creeds.

Bishop David H. Greer of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of New York and the boy choir of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine went into the east side last night and officiated at the dedication of All Saints' Church, at Henry and Scammel Streets, to its new life of "neighborhood service." The old church, built in 1827 and many years ago the centre of a flourishing and fashionable parish, has been left in recent years "an effete and ineffectual institution" through the removal of its members uptown, as Bishop Greer said. He added that it was to begin a fresh existence as a social and religious mission, serving the people who live around it.

The congregation was composed of those whom the church is to serve. Women with children in their arms came, and men of the old Bowery class. "Human derelicts," "down and outs," "hoboes"—the men who have no homes and no jobs—were invited to the service, and they came. They listened to the singing of the choir, and to the words of the Bishop who promised to help them. Some were sullen, some seemingly still hopeful, but all were sombre and silent. They were a strange congregation to fill a church where once leaders in business and society sat.

Bishop Greer talked directly and plainly to them. He told them what the church had been and what it intended to be.

"I have great memories of this old church," he said. "Many who lived in this neighborhood in years gone by have been leaders in this city, and this church has been the centre of their religious life.

A Neighborhood Centre.

"But I am not interested in this church because of its past. I am interested in it because of its future. And it has a future. It is to be reorganized and started again, and its purpose is the service of the neighborhood. In other parts of the city there are neighborhood associations, as the Gramercy Park Neighborhood Association and the Washington Square Association, and it is my hope that this old church may become the centre of a Henry Street or Scammel Street or East Side Neighborhood Association.

"And as such we are here to help everybody. We are not here to make converts or to proselyte. I well know that most of you who live around the church are not Episcopalians. But that makes no difference. Some of you are Roman Catholics, and we want to make you good Roman Catholics. Some of you are Hebrews, and we want to make you good Hebrews. We do not want to antagonize your own churches and your own missions, but to co-operate with them. We want to make the men and women of this neighborhood good citizens, good men and women.

"We are here, also, for the general betterment of the neighborhood. Isn't there something to be done for the good health of the neighborhood, something for sanitation, something for the moral and physical welfare of all of you people? We want to do that."

As he paused for a moment the shrill voices of children playing in the street in front of the church caught the Bishop's ear, and he appeared to take the noise as a cue. With added emphasis and quick application, he continued:

"And those little children out there, isn't there something to be done for them? Can we not help to make them useful citizens of New York? We want to minister to them, to help keep them out of danger—out of the physical danger and out of the moral danger of the streets in which they are forced to play. Oh, there may not be enough Episcopalians in this neighborhood to fill this church, but there are people here, people of all ages and creeds, who need help, and we want to reach them."

To Shelter Homeless Men.

Turning to the men, the Bishop said: "I see many men before me who also need our help. You men who are out of a job and are down on your luck, we want you to come to us. You are homeless, not only in the sense that you have no place to put your hats, no physical shelters over you, but homeless because you have gotten away from God. We want to give you a home—a physical shelter where you can eat and sleep and a place of God where you can find Him. Come to us. In a few days rooms will be opened in the basement of this church where you can sleep and eat freely, and no questions will be asked you as to what you have been or may be. As long as you conduct yourselves decently you are welcome to stay. And in here there will be services for you which you can, but do not have to, attend. This church is here for you."

And then the Bishop opened a hymn book and asked the congregation to join him in singing, "I Need Thee Every Hour." The same hymn books among the people, showed how to find the page of the hymn, and, with the voices of the Cathedral choir boys leading, the congregation joined, at first hesitatingly, then with more assurance and eagerness, in singing the hymn.

After the service the men were guided to the basement of the church where coffee and rolls were served to them as the first meal of many to follow.

The mission work of the church will be in charge of the Rev. Robert C. Masterton, minister in charge, who will be assisted by Dudley Tyng Upjohn, President and Treasurer of the All Night Mission at 8 Bowery. One of those present last night who will take a leading part in the management of the men was a man who until seven years ago was a notorious criminal, who was described by the well-known Inspector Byrnes as "the worst criminal in New York," but who has now become converted and devotes his time to work among his former associates and men of their kind.

GIVE UP SEARCH FOR HEIRS.

Relatives of Edward and Lawrence Kelly Get Their Shares.

After searching vainly for many years for trace of Edward and Lawrence Kelly members of their family, which was formerly well known in Long Island City, abandoned the quest and applied to the courts for authority to distribute among the heirs some thousands of dollars now in the possession of the City Chamberlain of New York.

The two brothers left Long Island City in 1875, when Edward was 23 years old and Lawrence two years younger. They did not notify their family of their going, and they never communicated with them afterward. It was believed that they had gone to South Africa or to the Far East in quest of fortune and adventure. They left behind several sisters and two brothers, Dennis J. Kelly and John P. Kelly. These two brothers were thrifty, and when Dennis died on May 25, 1899, and John P. Kelly several years afterward, they left estates valued at more than $10,000.

In order to settle these estates, search for the two brothers was renewed, and advertisements were sent to every part of the world. No replies came, however. On Aug. 23, 1911, members of the family obtained an order from the Queens County Court directing the property of the two brothers who remained at home to be distributed among the heirs and also directing that the share of the two missing brothers should be placed in the hands of the City Chamberlain.

Last January an application was made to the Surrogate of Queens County for an order directing that the two brothers be declared legally dead and that the money deposited with the City Chamberlain be distributed. That order has just been made.

Those who will benefit by the distribution of the money in the hands of the City Chamberlain are Rose A. K. Snyder, a sister, 575 West 187th Street, Manhattan; Nellie K. Parezo, a sister, of 112 Grove Street, Northport, L. I.; Mary O. Dooley, a niece, of 24 Hunter Point Avenue, Long Island City; Kathryne Ohlrogge, a niece, of 213 East Fifty-eighth Street, Manhattan; Anna O. Vogelhoffer, a niece, of 402 Rutland Road, Flatbush; Nellie Ohlrogge, a niece, of 34 South Regent Street, Port Chester, N. Y.; Kathryn Mahoney, a niece, of 209 Prospect Street, Long Island City, and David Mahoney, a nephew, of the same address.

INDORSE MILK STANDARDS.

International Dealers Accept Rulings of Public Health Authorities.

The New York Milk Committee and those interested in a pure milk supply for this city are delighted over the action of the International Milk Dealers' Association in indorsing the recommendations of the National Commission on Milk Standards. Resolutions adopted by the milk dealers were made public by the Milk Committee yesterday. They accept the committee's report as a "general guide."

The International Milk Dealers' Association represents fifty-five of the largest companies in the United States and Canada. The resolutions put them on record as favoring standards that call for the classification and grading of milk and the labeling of the container to permit the consumer to buy milk according to the quality. The National Commission on Milk Standards is composed of seventeen men prominent in scientific and public health work. Their report, now adopted by the dealers, was the result of much study and deliberation.

JUDGE FOSTER LECTURES.

Certainty of Punishment as Crime Deterrent Better Than Severity.

His experience on the bench, Judge Warran W. Foster said, had taught him that certainty of punishment was much more effective in the prevention of crime than severity of punishment. With this he began a lecture last night at the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church at Park Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street.

Judge Foster described the functions of the different courts and outlined the functions of the grand and petit juries. He mildly criticized the newspapers of the city for conspicuous headlines on articles relating to the perpetration of a crime or the punishment of it. He endorsed the parole and probation systems and said that speaking generally, a short sentence was as effective as a long one, but, that, of course, there were exceptions.

Gaynor Memorial Meeting.

The West Side Children's Playground and Recreation Conference held a memorial meeting yesterday afternoon in the auditorium of Public School No. 17, in Forty-eighth Street, near Eighth Avenue. A set of photographs of Mayor Gaynor were on display, and an appreciation of him, especially in his character of a friend of children, was pronounced by one of the pupils. Joseph A. Goulden made an address in praise of Evander Childs, principal of Grammar School No. 90, who died in April, 1912.

MOVES TO ENJOIN HARVESTER TRUST

McReynolds Seeks More Drastic Verdict Than Those in Oil and Tobacco Cases.

ARGUMENTS BEGIN TO-DAY

Government Demands Ruling That Will Insure Freest Competition by Minor Companies.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 2.—The brief of the Government in its suit to dissolve as an illegal combination the International Harvester Company will be submitted to the United States District Court here tomorrow by Attorney General McReynolds. Reciting the history of the organization of the company in 1902, it alleges that since that time it has controlled about eighty per cent. of the trade i nthe United States in binders, mowers and other agricultural implements, and prays the Court to grant an injuction against its further continuance.

The suit is regarded as one of the most important undertaken by the Department of Justice in many years, and the Attorney General not only wrote the Government's brief himself, but he and Edwin P. Grosvenor, the special assistant who prepared the case, will appear in person to make oral arguments before the Court.

The Attorney General's dissatisfaction with a pro rata distribution of the stocks of dissolved combinations, such as occurred in the cases of the Standard Oil and American Tobacco Companies, is clearly indicated in the closing paragraph of the brief. After asking for an injunction to insure the restoration of competitive conditions, the brief says:

"In order that the plan may establish a condition in honest harmony with the law, it is imperative that it shall disintegrate the business of the principal defendant in such manner that no two of the disintegrated parts shall be acquired by or come under the control of companies having common stockholders or companies otherwise under common control or influence.

Monopoly Its Aim.

"The International Harvester Company was not incorporated until the owners of each of the five companies had agreed to sell out to it, and if there had not been such an agreement the principal defendant would never have had being. The direct, necessary, and immediate effect of its incorporation and immediate acquisitions was an undue suppression of competition resulting in restraint of trade and monopoly.

"Under the undisputed facts, the formation of the International Harvester Company was not a normal and natural development of the commerce in harvesting machinery. It was the child of one not therefore interested in the business, George W. Perkins, a banker and insurance man, who stepped in at an opportune time to bring the rival manufacturers together; he and others, by means of a combination in corporate form, destroyed competition and intrenched monopoly. The organization of the International Harvester Company in 1902 has been followed since that time by a course of conduct on the part of the defendants clearly demonstrating an intent not only to perpetuate their monopoly of the harvesting business but also to build up, by means of and upon their harvesting monopoly, a monopoly of all the business in agricultural implements in the United States."

The steps preliminary to the organization of the Harvester Company were taken in July, 1902, according to the brief, when Cyrus H. McCormick, Charles Deering, John J. Glessner, William H. Jones, representing the principal harvesting companies, and George W. Perkins, then of J. P. Morgan & Co., determined to effect a combination. On July 28, 1902, four of the principal companies executed identical agreements of transfer to W. C. Lane, President of the Standard Trust Company of New York, and Messrs. McCormick and Perkins obtained an option for a fifth company, which afterward was turned into the selling agency of the corporation.

Evasion of Trust Act.

The Government alleges that in executing the agreements with Mr. Lane, the defendants sought to evade the Anti-trust act on advice of counsel, by making apparently bona fide sales of independent businesses without apparent collusion. It avers, however, that there was an expressed understanding that Mr. Lane should transfer these properties to a new corporation. Mr. Lane is called a dummy and conduit for the men behind the deal, and his own testimony to the effect that he acted on the advice of counsel is quoted.

On Aug. 12, the defendants incorporated the International Harvester Company in New Jersey with broad powers and the capital stock of $120,000,000 was issued to W. C. Lane. The next day, the brief sets forth, he delivered the papers to Messrs. McCormick, Deering and Perkins, who had been chosen as three voting trustees to run the harvester business of the new concern and who held the stock in trust for the individuals who had transferred their property to Lane. The property was immediately conveyed to the new company. The option on the fifth company, a Wisconsin corporation, was assigned to Lane several weeks previously and the property conveyed to him on Aug. 12 and transferred to the international on that day. With these transactions completed the International, the Government contends, practically monopolized the field of harvesting machinery in the United States.

By means of the voting trust, the brief alleges, the power to run this vast business was lodged in the hand of a few men, and J. P. Morgan & Co. and the McCormick and Deering families who own from 66 to 75 per cent. of the company's stock have been in control.

From time to time the larger company acquired other small harvester plants. In most instances, the brief charges, these plants were used as long as possible by the trust as a cloak and extensively advertised in trade journals as "independent."

UNION MEN FEAR GANGSTERS

Retail Shoe Clerks Say They Were Hired to Break Up Meeting.

Abe Braunstein, Vice President of the Retail Shoe Clerks' Union, said last night that a wealthy and prominent shoe merchant had been sending out "guerrillas" and gangmen in taxicabs to break up union meetings. These gangmen, he said, had torn down all union signs, dispersed the crowds with their recklessly driven taxicabs, and sometimes beat the men on picket duty.

At an open-air meeting held yesterday at Rivington and Norfolk Streets Mr. Braunstein said that three men were severely beaten by these gangsters. He gave their names as Ruby Brown, B. Levy, and Isaac Horwart, but said he did not know their addresses.

Hold Ship for Death on Board.

The Italian Line's steamship, Taormina, which arrived early yesterday from Naples, was detained at Quarantine several hours on account of the death of a young woman in the steerage on Saturday, after a three days' illness. Her name was Raffalo Zottolo, and she was 26 years old. The ship's surgeon said that she died of typhoid fever. Later the ship was allowed to proceed to her pier to land the cabin passengers and the 1,700 steerage remained on board for the night.

DIES WITH HIS GIRL BRIDE.

19-Year-Old James F. Bly and Wife Kill Themselves in Woods.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 2.—Stumbling into a clump of bushes in the woods back of Northfield, looking for game, Harry Pierce found the bodies of James F. Bly, 18 years old, of Pittsburgh, and his girl bride, who was Miss Rose Herring of this city. Gaping bullet wounds in the temples of each and letters found upon investigation by the county authorities revealed that they had died by agreement because of the opposition of relatives to their marriage.

The two left this city, ostensibly for Philadelphia, on Sept. 2, to visit a Mrs. Hughes, a friend of their families. Young Bly was never seen after that, but the girl returned to the Hotel Saxony, where she lived with her mother, on Sept. 8. She remained only a few hours and seemed greatly agitated.

Friends believe young Bly ended his life on Sept. 2 and that the girl failed to keep her agreement, but came to Atlantic City determined to tell of it on the 8th, but on second thought went out and died, as agreed, by her husband's side.

Others hold to the theory that they died together on the 8th. A note found beside her body reads: "Death is the easiest way out. Rose will kill herself first, and I will follow."

Another letter, addressed to "Dear Myrtle," a relative, also in Bly's handwriting, relates the trouble he had with his parents because of his infatuation for the girl and the threat they had made to place him in a sanitarium.

The boy husband's head was pillowed on the left arm of his bride. Between them was a revolver with two chambers empty.

Young Mrs. Bly was the daughter of Mrs. Mamie Herring, who conducts a local hotel. Bly was a medical student in Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 2.—Dr. E. H. Moore of Northside said here tonight that James F. Bly studied medicine with him for seven months, between March and October of last year; that the young man left here then to go to Atlantic City for his own health and that of his mother, Mrs. Albert J. Bly, wife of an electrical railway engineer of Altoona, Penn.

CENTRAL PARK FLORAL SHOW

Banana Tree in Fruit and Coffee Plant in Bloom Exhibited.

Central Park's fourteenth annual floral exhibit was opened to the public at 10 A. M. yesterday in the Conservatory near the Fifth Avenue entrance at 106th Street, where some 250 varieties were displayed to the view of 10,000 visitors. As usual the chrysanthemum was one of the chief features of the exhibit. Among the varieties was the "baby" chrysanthemum, the size of a small button. The colorings predominating in the chrysanthemums were white, yellow, pink, bronze and terra cotta.

Within the next few days the most beautiful of the chrysanthemums, the golden chain, is expected to bloom. This variety includes the Golden Gate and Golden Mine blooms. One of the yellow varieties is named in honor of Mrs. John Jacob Astor.

Adjoining the floral exhibit, in the main conservatory, was shown a Mexican banana tree, containing two large bunches of red and ripe fruit. Park Commissioner Stover will have the fruit picked and distributed among the inmates of charitable institutions. There also may be seen two Arabian coffee plants in flower.

The first century plant to bloom in Central Park shriveled and died yesterday, following its flowering a month ago. The plant, five feet high, had grown a stem during the month at the rate of three to four inches a day until it reached a height of twenty feet, topped by a flowering head of bell-shaped buds. According to the conservatory experts the century plant always dies about a month after giving forth a bloom on its 100th birthday. There are 600 young specimens of the plant in the park.

TO URGE FEDERAL PENSIONS

Civil Service Association Plans a Meeting at the Hippodrome.

The New York branch of the National Association of Civil Service Employes, an organization composed of those working in the Post Office, Custom, and other Government departments, has arranged for a meeting to be held in the Hippodrome, at Sixth Avenue and Forty-third Street, on Nov. 16 at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. At this meeting steps will be taken to obtain the passage of a retirement law granting pensions to those who have grown old in the service of the Government. A concert will precede the business session.

P. J. McNabb, Chairman of the committee of the association having the meeting in charge, said yesterday that the United States was the only civilized nation which made no provision for its old and faithful employes.

"With the aid of an enlightened public sentiment we hope to obtain remedial legislation at the next session of Congress," he said. "The salaries paid to Federal employes do not permit them to provide for their old age, consequently most of them are compelled by circumstances to stay in the service at an age when their efficiency is greatly impaired, and at the same time many younger men of ability quit the service because the pay is small, and the lack of a pension system offers no appeal for them to stay."

Two bills are pending in Congress, one of which the Federal employes have approved. This is the bill introduced in the House of Representatives which provides for retirement after thirty years' service on an annuity, based on similar systems in other countries.

McAneny's Voice Gives Out.

The strenuous work of campaigning has proved too much for Borough President George McAneny. He was to have spoken last evening in the Manhattan Congregational Church, Seventy-sixth Street and Broadway, on the moral issues of the campaign. At the last minute it was announced that Dr. Jacobi had forbidden Mr. McAneny to speak. His voice is in such a condition that he could hardly announce to Dr. Henry A. Stimson, the pastor of the church, his doctor's decision keeping him at home.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT.

WARNING!

To the voters of the 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd and 31st Assembly Districts of Manhattan and 16th Assembly District of Kings:

Vote early! If some one has voted under your name, insist upon your ballot being received. If refused, call up the headquarters of your party or Fusion Headquarters, 6920—Gramercy.

Five rewards of $200 each will be paid by the Citizens' Municipal Committee for the arrest and conviction within four months of any one voting fraudulently anywhere in the city on November 4th. This offer does not apply to the police, election officials or peace officers.

Robert Adamson,
Manager Fusion Campaign.

HUERTA MUST GO, EUROPE IS TOLD

Continued from Page 1.

failure to abide by his promises has left all the Powers which previously recognized his de facto Government free to consider their position, The Westminster Gazette was reflecting an argument which is being seriously weighed in official quarters here.

One point which has been strongly pressed upon the Foreign Office, is that British interests in Mexico are not confined to those enterprises connected with Lord Cowdray and other English firms which have concessions in Mexico, but also includes a considerable amount of British capital which is invested in American companies, as for instance, in Mexican railway stock.

President Huerta's increasing financial difficulties indicating as they do that he is unlikely to be able to carry on the Government much longer, is also exercising some effect on the British official view.

In The Daily Telegraph this morning is an article by Capt. Granville Fortescue, who was Military Aid to President Roosevelt, presenting the American case against Huerta and an editorial comment thereon, which resolves itself into a mild defense of the British position, on the ground that under the circumstances England could not do otherwise than it has done.

"For us," says The Telegraph, "the problem does not turn on Huerta's character, but on the chances of securing some permanency in the Government. We have large commercial interests in Mexico, and it is of the highest importance to us that the country shall not be perpetually rent by revolutions and civil war. If there is any possibility of peace and tranquillity under Huerta, we can hardly avoid, on strictly practical and financial grounds, recognition of an administration, worked by one who at all events is the de facto ruler, even if he cannot claim to be de jure.

"What else are we to do? Mexico is not a European State, as Servia was, when we refused for some time to recognize a monarchy founded on bloodshed.

"We do not live close to its borders. We only ask such conditions as will enable our merchants to carry on their commercial activities, and inasmuch as peace is the greatest of our interests, we naturally accept a settlement of Mexico's internal conditions which looks as if it might lead to peace."

The Telegraph, however, goes on to admit that it is not clear that the present provisional arrangement really does lead to peace and adds:

"In the present circumstances it appears a prudent course to wait on events, and we believe we are right in saying that both Germany and France, as well as ourselves, are quite prepared to refrain from any decided step until the situation becomes clearer, or until some sort of conclusion is attained by means of a future election."

The possibility of Great Britain reconsidering its position is referred to by The Daily Graphic which says that if it is not possible "to retrace our steps it would be deplorable, if through a blunder, for a blunder it assuredly is, Anglo-American relations were to suffer."

The Graphic lays stress on the fact that American public opinion has ground, and even justification, for believing that the British policy is calculated to embarrass the United States. It adds:

"It is disingenuous on our part to assume that the inspired statements of a reassuring kind, issued in London in regard to the relations between Sir Edward Grey and Ambassador Page and Sir Lionel Carden's criticism of the American policy dispose of the American grievances."

HUERTA ELECTS HIS DEPUTIES.

Son, Brother-in-Law and Three Staff Officers Get Credentials.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 2.—The council of the Federal district to-day passed on the credentials of the Deputies and Senators chosen in the district at the last election.

The list of Deputies includes three members of President Huerta's staff, his son, his brother-in-law, and his private secretary.

Sebastian Camacho was re-elected to the Senate, Dr. Aureliano Urrutia being the other Senator.

Capt. Gabriel Huerta, son of the General, was declared elected a Deputy from the second district; Col. Vincente Calero, a staff officer from the fourth; Col. Victor M. Corral, chief of staff from the fifth; Carlos Aguila, brother-in-law of the President, from the sixth, and Manuel M. Guasque, a staff officer, from the seventh, with Manuel Huerta, another son of the President, as his alternate.

Gen. Manuel Vidaurrazaga, the secretary of Gen. Blanquet, Minister of War, was declared elected from the eighth district with Manuel Guasque, Jr., son of the staff officer as his alternate. Jesus M. Rabago, private secretary of President Huerta, received credentials from the tenth district.

The only Deputy in the former Congress who was elected was Carlos Trejo y Lerdo De Tejada, a prominent Liberal. He was elected from the ninth district.

The credentials will go to Congress when this convenes on the 10th as an electoral college to make final decision on the legality of its own election.

Señor Moheno, the Finance Minister, intimated to-day that there was a possibility of the Government soon taking legal action to obtain money to meet expenses this month, forcing the banks to furnish funds, pending the flotation of a loan on Dec. 1. The Minister seemed confident that the French bankers would make the loan of $25,000,000 on Dec. 1, despite the denials that are coming from Paris.

It is authoritatively reported that the Government obtained $4,000,000 but it is believed that a considerable part of the money went to meet existing overdrafts.

SPRING-RICE CRITICISED.

A British Complaint at the Ambassador's Absence from the Capital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday Nov. 3.—The Times prints a letter from "A British Exile," dated at the Hotel Belmont, New York, Oct. 24, calling attention to "the continued inexplicable absence of the British Ambassador from Washington during the recent and current crisis."

The "exile" says that Sir Cecil Spring-Rice is living at Dublin, N. H., in complete seclusion, and adds:

"People at home do not seem to realize how difficult the situation has been between this country and England in regard to Mexico. Yet our Ambassador has not even seen the Secretary of State nor been near the State Department, nor even at Washington at all since last May. It was a matter of surprise in the States that, although the President occupied a country place at Cornish, N. H., within easy motoring distance of Dublin, the two did not meet.

"It is stated in the newspapers that Sir William Tyrrell, one of Sir Edward Grey's private secretaries is on his way over here in the German vessel Imperator. If this is true we regret his method of travel, but rejoice to see that some inquiry is about to be made into this very mysterious business.

"The current rumor is that the state of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice's heart renders it necessary for him to continue to remain in a remote rural district, hundreds of miles from the embassy."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The statements made in "British Exile's" letter to The London Times concerning Sir Cecil Spring-Rice's absence from Washington are partly borne out by the facts known here. Sir Cecil has been at Dublin, N. H., since early Summer and has recently been very ill. He is still in poor health and it is not known when he will return here.

Sir William Tyrrell, one of Sir Edward Grey's private secretaries, arrived in New York last week, and went to Dublin to see the Ambassador, remaining several days. Nothing has been disclosed as to the object of his visit.

According to talk here, there is much need of the British ambassador in Washington. This is no reflection on any one connected with the Embassy, but is due to the fact that nobody of long experience in diplomatic affairs, who is well acquainted with Anglo-American relations, is now on duty there. Mitchell Innes, formerly Counselor of the Embassy, has been sent to South America, and his successor has not reached this country.

The Embassy is in charge of the Hon. Ernest Scott as first secretary but Mr. Scott has had no experience with diplomatic questions, affecting the United States. Until Mr. Scott reached Washington last week, the Embassy was practically without a head.

This condition has attracted attention in Washington in view of the critical condition of affairs in Mexico in which Great Britain is much interested and the pending canal tolls question.

GIVE ARMS, CRIES CARRANZA.

Constitutionalist Leader Tells Wilson Huerta Would Soon Be Beaten.

NOGALES, Sonora, Nov. 2.—Through Dr. Henry Allen Tupper of the International Peace Forum Gen. Venustiano Carranza, head of the Constitutionalists of Mexico, transmitted to the United States Government to-day, an official statement, which suggests that President Wilson can solve the Mexican problem by merely giving the Constitutionalists the right to import arms freely from the United States.

Gen. Carranza's statement, which was submitted in a formal letter to Tupper, will be communicated by the latter to Secretary Bryan.

Tupper telegraphed to Secretary Bryan, asking him if he desired the statement. He replied in the affirmative, adding, however, that it would receive only unofficial attention. Tupper's recommendations and impressions also were requested.

Gen. Carranza's statement was as follows:

"Responding to your wish to ascertain the purposes of the Constitutionalist Party, as expressed in your conversations with me, I shall answer in few words.

"To the first question, as to what are the purposes and ideals of the Constitutionalists, I answer:

"To continue this armed struggle until the so-called Government of Huerta is ousted, as the establishment of peace in Mexico is not possible until one of the two parties opposing each other in this struggle is annihilated.

"The ideals of our party, once obtaining triumph, are to establish all the political and economical reforms the country needs for the betterment and welfare of all classes of society—reforms which will assure a lasting and permanent peace.

"To your second question as to what success has met the declaration of the purposes of the Constitutionalists on the battlefield and among the people, I answer:

"Our purposes are being accomplished on the battlefield because of the support the people are giving to our cause. This has been demonstrated by constant triumphs, especially our most recent ones, which are known to all the nation, notwithstanding the steps constantly taken by Huerta to prevent the truth from being learned. His acts have merely contributed to his discredit.

"Your third question, as to what are the future purposes of the Constitutionalists when we shall have triumphed, I have already answered in answering your first.

"To your fourth question, as to what action and attitude the Constitutionalists wish from the United States, I reply:

"The Constitutionalists wish that the Government of the United States would change its attitude toward us and permit the free importation of arms and ammunition by us and by the Huerta regime also, if the Washington administration so decrees.

"That would end the struggle."

WOMEN FIGHT ON BOTH SIDES.

Some War for Revenge, Others Join Relatives to Serve in the Ranks.

DEL RIO, Mex., Nov. 2.—Women of Mexico are playing a prominent part in the warfare of the southern republic, either as "soldaderas" foraging for their men folk in the armies, or occasionally as actual fighters.

This is true probably because the present revolution has touched individuals and homes more intimately than any other conflict of recent times in Mexico. Many women have left their homes rather than remain alone and a few have gone under fire to get revenge.

In the siege now in progress at Monterey a valued member of Gen. Pablo Gonzales's rebel command is Senora Maria Sanchez, said to be a wealthy Castilian, whose brother was shot by Federal regulars. She gave up the comforts of a luxurious home and begged permission to take her brother's place.

Recently at Monclovia a son of Senora Pimental of that city had been sentenced to be shot. The mother, it is said, entered the Federal jail by stealth and stabbing two guards, released her boy. Both escaped to the Constitutionalist headquarters at Hermanos.

In the Federal ranks there is told the story of the wife of an officer, who led the Constitutionalists into an ambuscade at Puerto Carmen and, though fired upon by the angered rebels, galloped through the lines to her husband's side.

When less than a month ago the Federal army of Gen. Maas occupied the Constitutionalists' provisional capital at Piedras Negras, "soldaderas" played an important part in the bloodless capture. A small group of them pitched their tents on the overlooking hills two days before the soldiers arrived. When the army came, fully 500 of these soldier-women accompanied the troops, most of them guarding the wagon trains, which their skill as foragers had supplied. After the city was occupied, the women spread food for the entire army in the plaza. The "soldaderas" are expert with both knife and rifle.

One of the famous women fighters is Mrs. Alonzo Alanis, who recently surrendered to the Huerta garrison in Juarez and was pardoned by the Government. She is the wife of a former Maderist commander and developed as a leader during the revolt against Madero. One night at the head of a picked band she rode into Juarez, held up the police station, took all available arms and escaped to the hills. She remained at the head of her troops for several months.

WATCH CALERO AS HE SAILS.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 2.—Manuel Calero, candidate of the Liberal party in the recent presidential elections, was a passenger on the steamer Corcovado, which sailed for Havana to-day.

Senor Calero will proceed to Washington. He was closely watched by detectives until the departure of the steamer.

POLICEMAN KILLS MEXICAN.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 2.—As an indirect result of what was said by the police to be the bitter anti-American feeling among the thousands of Mexicans in Los Angeles, Adolfo Moreno, a Mexican, was shot dead to-day by Albert C. Staples, a policeman, who had been shot by Moreno and four companions.

The officer was walking his beat in the Mexican quarter, when he saw Moreno and four other men, all apparently intoxicated, crossing the street toward him. Suddenly one of the quintet fired at Staples. The officer drew his own revolver and shot Moreno. Then he arrested J. Cortez, one of Moreno's companions, but the other three fled.

OUT FOR AUTO THIEVES

When Mrs. Helen Ryan telephoned from her home at 2,311 Creston Avenue, the Bronx, to the Tremont Station last evening that her son's automobile, which had been stolen a week before, was right around the corner from her home, Lieut. McMahon did not lose a moment. A police auto waiting at the curb outside was manned by two detectives and sent speeding over the mile course to the corner near the Ryan home. But there was no automobile, stolen or otherwise, in sight.

They called on Mrs. Ryan, hoping to get some clews that would help in the rounding up of the very industrious car thieves now loose in the Bronx.

"Yes," Mrs. Ryan assured them, "my son had his car out and some boys took it away from him, and just a little while ago it was seen around the corner."

At that moment Mrs. Ryan's son appeared—Tommy, aged 9. The stolen machine was of the velocipede variety. The detectives returned to the Tremont Station.

Speaking of Evening Clothes

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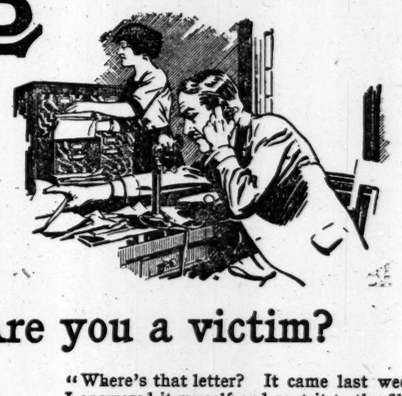

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OPTICAL AND PHOTO SUPPLIES

BY WIRELESS AND CABLE TO THE TIMES

BEILISS'S COUNSEL GAIN ADVANTAGE

Prevent the Reading of Other Ritual Murder Testimony to the Jury.

THEOLOGIANS DON'T AGREE

Only the Priest Pranaites Supports the Views of the Prosecution—The Name of Christ Barred.

KIEFF, Nov. 2.—Counsel for the defense in the trial of Mendel Beliss have succeeded in preventing the reading to the jury of the minutes of previous cases dealing with alleged ritual murders.

The medical testimony having been concluded, the sitting to-day began with the hearing of theological witnesses, among whom only one upheld the views of the prosecution, namely, the priest, Father Pranaites, whose evidence had already to a great extent been repudiated by the Vatican authorities.

Among other experts to be heard is Prof. Kokovtzoff, a relative of the Russian Premier. A long list of abstruse questions concerning ritual murder was put to the theological experts, neither questions or answers apparently being comprehensible to the jury, which is composed of peasants and small shopkeepers.

The list included such questions as: "By what did the Jews replace the victim in the case of the firstborn sacrificed to Jehovah?" "What portion of the body, according to the interpretation of the Talmud and the Cabala, is it out of which the soul is mostly held to issue with the blood?"

While Father Pranaites was testifying he spoke of Christ, whereupon the President of the Court declared that the name of Christ could only be mentioned when the court was sitting behind closed doors. Pranaites contended that the extermination of the Christians was the main object of the existence of the Talmudists.

"BLOOD RITUAL" PROTESTS.

Albemarle Association Adopts Resolutions—Harburger's Philippic.

At a large gathering of the members of the Albemarle Association, held at 42 Second Avenue yesterday afternoon, resolutions were adopted protesting against the ritual murder charges made against Mendel Beiliss in Russia. Many speakers were heard, the principal address being delivered by Sheriff Julius Harburger.

Sheriff Harburger combatted what he termed the anti-Semitic ideas of Prof. Sikorsky, the Russian alienist, who avowed his belief in ritual murder, and said:

"His intolerant diatribe, hatred of the Jews, vicious attack, unfounded claims, virulent, untruthful expositions, hireling of a prosecution, condemning the Jewish race as a whole, by chimerical hallucinations, has aroused the civilized world against Russia for its inhuman, barbarous, fanatical, bigoted, despicable hatred and cowardly behavior toward the Jews.

"We are patriots in a patriotic land, and anti-Semitism is frowned upon. But our country protests against the iniquitous, contemptible, nefarious, paranoiacal, ill-conceived, prejudiced, weak-minded, prearranged, illogical blood ritual accusation. It is false, a sham, and a burning disgrace to a brutal Government."

Kieff Demonstration in London.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Trafalgar Square was to-day the scene of a demonstration of protest against the Kieff ritual murder trial. It was a cosmopolitan gathering, with a large number of Christian sympathizers; but the majority of the crowd were Jews from every country in Europe.

D'ANNUNZIO'S SUICIDE PLAN.

He Contemplates the "Volatilization of His Being."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—According to Charles Le Bargy, the actor, who tells the story in a periodical, Gabrielle d'Annunzio proposes to astonish the world by leaving it in a novel fashion. M. Le Bargy says: "In a conversation with d'Annunzio during a railway journey the poet explained to me his idea of life. To him the only life worth living, he said, was one intense and violent. He was proud to go to excess in everything, and said that if ever it became impossible for him to lead the existence of a superman; if ever he had to live like other men, he would kill himself.

"I smiled and told him he was not talking seriously. He regarded me gravely and confided to me that in two years' time he would put an end to himself. He added that he had chosen a form of death that every one would speak of; for not a particle of him would persist; his being would be volatilized into infinite molecules."

LAMENTS ATHLETIC APATHY.

London Times Urges Stirring Up, or Bribing, Schoolboys.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 3.—The Times, in an article dealing with university athletics, laments the apathy displayed by English undergraduates, and says that British readers must have experienced a mild shock when they discovered that every event at the Oxford freshman sports held recently was won by a Rhodes scholar.

The Times protests against any notion of debarring Rhodes scholars from competing, but thinks that the English public school boy ought somehow to be stirred or bribed into keenness on sport.

NOTES OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 3.—A Bucharest despatch to The Daily Telegraph reports that three oil wells, including the famous Columbia well, in the rich Moreni region, are on fire.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 3.—Dr. Paul S. Reinsch of Madison, Wis., the new American Minister to China, arrived here to-day. He was the guest of honor at a luncheon, given by 200 prominent Chinese.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Nov. 2.—Returns from the general election in the colony continue to show a victory for the Government, headed by Sir Edward Morris. The Government has sixteen seats against eight for the Opposition, according to late reports. With one-third of the count in Placentia completed, returns also point to the re-election of three more Morrisites.

BRITISH ELECTIONS SOON.

Liberals Anxious Over Four Parliamentary Vacancies.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The United Kingdom is in the throes of a miniature by-election. There are five vacant seats for the House of Commons, four of them caused by the recent judicial appointments and consequent changes in the Cabinet. The Government is naturally a little anxious, for in four of the contests it is on the defensive, as it has to contend with a good deal of dissatisfaction, both with what it has done and what it has failed to do.

The Unionists, too, are making determined fights in every constituency and are aided in some by the nomination of Labor and Socialist candidates, who always drew votes from the Liberals.

The greatest interest centres in the contest for Reading, the seat which Sir Rufus Isaacs gave up to take the Lord Chief Justiceship, and here the Unionists have the best chance of making a break in the Government defences. Sir Rufus, although a resident of the city and a strong and popular candidate, always held his seat by only narrow majorities, which at the last election dwindled to ninety-nine. Capt. Leslie Wilson, who fought him at the last election, is again the Unionist candidate. George Peabody Gooch, the Liberal candidate, a former member for Bath, and a relative of the late George Peabody, the American millionaire who did so much for British charitable institutions, is almost a stranger to Reading, having entered the constituency only on the eve of the contest; besides, the Socialists are opposing him.

The other election in an English constituency, the Keighley Division of Yorkshire, where Stanley O. Buckmaster has to seek re-election on his appointment to the post of Solicitor General, does not give the Government so much concern. Mr. Buckmaster was returned only a year ago at a by-election, receiving 825 votes over the Unionist candidate in a three-cornered fight, in which the third candidate, a Labor man, received over 3,000 votes. This time it is not expected that there will be any official Labor candidate, so that the new Solicitor General has to contend only against the Unionist, Viscount Lascelles, son and heir of the Earl of Harewood.

The two Scottish elections will be fought largely on Scottish issues, and in both cases the Liberals are pretty certain of success. Robert Munro, on account of his appointment as Lord Advocate for Scotland in succession to Alexander Ure, has to go back to his constituency to have his appointment indorsed. He represents Wickburghs, where he defeated Sir Arthur Bignold in 1910 by a majority of 211. No Unionist candidate has yet been selected.

The other Scottish contest is for Linlithgowshire, a constituency which Alexander Ure quit to become Lord President of the Court of Session. He had represented it for twenty years, always having been elected by a large majority, the last time by 2,070; so it ought to be safe for the Liberal candidate this time. Mr. Pratt, who will stand for the Government, is a former Bailee of Glasgow, and a strong temperance advocate. His opponent will be James Kidd, a solicitor.

There will be no contest at the by-election for the Northern Division of County Cork, where John Guiney has been nominated.

VOPICKA MAY AID JEWS IN RUMANIA

Our Minister Is Believed to Have Instructions to That Effect.

TALKS WITH DR. NATHAN

Declines to be Interviewed—Hint of Removal of the Legation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 2.—Charles J. Vopicka, President Wilson's Minister to Rumania, Servia, and Bulgaria, left Berlin to-day for Bucharest. There is reason to believe that he is armed with instructions from the Washington Administration to take vigorous steps with a view to the amelioration of the plight of the Jews in Rumania.

He declined to be interviewed, but before leaving Germany he conferred at length with Dr. Paul Nathan, President of the Federated Jewish Societies, with a view to acquainting himself thoroughly with the Rumanian situation. Dr. Nathan's organization is the one through which Jacob H. Schiff and other American Jewish leaders, as well as the Jewish authorities in England, are accustomed to work in Russia, Palestine, Rumania, and elsewhere where Jewish interests require safeguarding from time to time.

A Berlin paper to-day printed a story to the effect that Mr. Vopicka intended to transfer the American Legation for Rumania, Bulgaria, and Servia from Bucharest to Sofia, as it was "Wilson's policy to promote Slav policies in the Near East."

Rumanians here to whose attention the story has come say that Mr. Vopicka will stir up a hornets' nest in Bucharest if he really cherishes the intentions attributed to him.

MAY DISPLACE RIANO.

Gonzales Hontoria Mentioned as Spain's First Ambassador.

MADRID, Nov. 2.—Much interest attaches to the raising of the Spanish Legation at Washington to the embassy rank, and it is stated that Gonzalez Hontoria, recently Under Secretary of State, will be proposed for the post of Ambassador.

The present Minister to the United States is Don Juan Riaño y Gayangos.

To Electrify St. Gothard Route.

BERNE, Nov. 2.—The Swiss Government is providing for the expenditure of $7,600,000 for the electrification of the St. Gothard Railway. This, it is said, will be the first step in the electrification of all the Swiss national railways.

PLAN TO BACK FRIEDMANN.

German Capitalists Expect to Exploit His Turtle Serum.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 2.—South German capitalists have arrived in Berlin for a conference with local financiers regarding the flotation of a big company for the manufacture and exploitation of Dr. Friedmann's turtle serum. Certain influential newspaper owners of Berlin and Frankfort are said to be personally interested in the business aspect of Friendmann's "cure," which may account for the conspicuously friendlier treatment which the serum is now receiving from the German press.

Dr. Friedmann himself to-day for the first time announces through the columns of the Berlin Clinical Weekly the constitution of his specific, which he says contains "living non-poisonous turtle tuberculous bacilli which, even in the largest doses, are entirely harmless for either humans or warm-blooded animals."

The serum will be sold in four strengths and injected in four different ways into the muscles and veins. Physicians are to be supplied with detailed instructions for applying the serum, which, if properly used, is guaranteed to have no deleterious effects.

ITALIAN SOCIALISTS GAIN.

Elect 20 Deputies on Second Ballot —Suffragettes' Active Canvass.

ROME, Nov. 2.—The second ballot in the general elections was taken to-day in about a hundred constituencies, and the returns indicate that the strength of the various parties will not be materially changed from that indicated by the figures given out officially last week, when the Liberals, or Ministerialists, elected 240 members, thereby winning a sweeping victory.

The Socialists made the greatest gains to-day, having twenty of their candidates returned, although these were divided among the different groups. Others elected were as follows: Liberals, 50; Constitutional Opposition, 6; Radicals, 10; Republicans, 3; Catholics, 4.

The results in Rome were considered very significant, two Nationalists being elected over a Socialist and the Radical, Prince Teano. Both of the latter were supported by the municipal "bloc," composed of Radicals, Republicans, and Socialists, headed by Mayor Nathan, who made a personal canvass in their behalf.

A mob attacked the offices of the Messagero, the organ of the "bloc," smashing the windows and assaulting the staff, one of whom was injured.

The second ballots were characterized by greater excitement than the first on Sunday last. Suffragettes participated enthusiastically, rushing about in cabs and motors, distributing pamphlets and urging their followers to vote for the candidates favoring woman suffrage.

Several violent scenes occurred, and in more than one instance firearms were used. The Socialist candidate, Labriola, was shot at during the balloting in Naples, but was not injured. Extraordinary police and military measures prevented graver disorders.

TANGO FATE WITH POINCARE

It Will Be Danced at the Governmental Ball if the Elysee Permits It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—With the opening of the official season by the reassembly of the Chambers, the question has arisen whether the tango is to be excluded from the dance programme of the Governmental ball.

The Presidents of the two Chambers, when questioned on the point, said they preferred to wait for the lead of the President of the Republic. If the tango is permitted at the Elysée, they say, there can be no objection to it anywhere. It is understood that President Poincaré has said that he sees no objection to the tango being danced at the official ball if no undesirable eccentricities are displayed.

DES MOULINAIS WINS RACE.

Holds Pommery Aeroplane Cup for 933 Miles Done in 13 Hours.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—The half-yearly competition for the Pommery Cup, it is officially announced, has been won by Marcel G. Brindejonc des Moulinais, who last June flew from Paris to Warsaw by way of Berlin, a distance of 1,500 kilometers (approximately 933 miles) in thirteen hours. Eugène Gilbert, who on Friday ascended at Villacoublay in an attempt to beat this record, covered only 935 kilometers (581 miles) in five hours and eleven minutes. He made a landing in Pomerania.

The rules for the contest provide that the winner of the cup shall be the aviator who covers 1,000 kilometers (620 miles) in less than five hours, or, failing this, the aviator who flies the greatest distance between sunrise and sunset.

Mrs. Mitchel's Picture.

The photograph of Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel reproduced in yesterday's TIMES was taken by Underwood & Underwood and is copyrighted by them.

TIFFANY & Co.

CHINA AND GLASS

NEW YORK PARIS LONDON

PROPER AUSPICES

A building operation with a Thompson-Starrett sign on it means that the enterprise is starting out under the proper auspices.

It means that the owner, keenly alive to the possibilities of his investment, has adopted the best known method in America today for safeguarding that investment against a waste of money and a waste of time.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

"Six Months of Wilson"

By GEORGE HARVEY

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Thirty-two Pages of Editorials

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$4.00 a year. 35 cents a copy.

The Store will be closed to-morrow (Election Day).

B. Altman & Co.

Women's Silk Afternoon and Evening Dresses

now being shown in generous assortments at unusually attractive prices, include a large number of Imported Dresses reflecting the latest Paris fashions.

Among the Dresses marked at special prices are the following:

Afternoon Dresses, actual values $40.00 to $68.00 . . . at $28.00 & 42.00

Evening Dresses, actual values $48.00 to $75.00 . . . at $32.00 & 48.00

Afternoon and Evening Dresses, actual values $85.00 & 110.00 . . . at $65.00

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

Are You Ready for The Big Night?

Whether it's an Election night celebration, a wedding, a dinner, a dance or theatre party—you will want your Dress Suit.

Go to a Brill Store and see the very newest, smartest and most symmetrically correct Evening apparel obtainable. Every line, every seam almost, absolutely right; grace, symmetry, distinction, perfect fit and a complete absence of stiffness or discomfort, that indescribable something called style, you will find in every Brill Dress garment—slim, trim, perfectly proportioned and splendid fitting—no better Evening Clothes or Value can be had.

Dress Coats, $15, $20, $26 & $35—Tuxedos, $15, $18, $24 & $34

Trousers, $4, $5, $6 & $10—Waistcoats, $3.50 to $20

Evening Overcoats, $55 & $60

Brill Brothers

279 Broadway, near Chambers Street
Union Square, 14th Street, near Broadway
47 Cortlandt Street, near Greenwich Street
Broadway at 49th Street
125th Street, Corner Third Avenue

FOUNDED 1856

BROKAW BROTHERS

MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS & FURNISHINGS

The beauty of our garments and fabrics is not confined to the surface alone, but the design and workmanship is as perfect all through as it is on the outside. They are the product of fifty-seven years' experience and exclusive clothes-building talent.

FALL SUITS $18 to $50
FALL OVERCOATS $16 to $35

We Close at 12 Noon Tomorrow Election Day

Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY — SUBWAY AT DOOR

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

Where you want it,
When you want it,
As you want it,

That is
Western Union
telegraph service.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

McGibbon & Co.

During this week we are offering a large collection of

Oriental Rugs

in small sizes, ranging in price from

12.00 to 50.00

Special Order Dept.—We are prepared to accept orders for Foreign or American Rugs to be made in any size, color or design.

3 West 37th St.,
Just off Fifth Ave.

An Imposing Line of $5.00 Shoes Are Here For Your Inspection, Mr. Man

Our natural modesty is crowded to the background when we dwell on the merits of the "CAMMEYER" $5.00 Men's shoes. They are so vastly superior to anything offered in New York today that there is really no chance of comparison.

This is not the idle boast of a "fly by night" Concern, but the statement has the backing of a Concern that has been 45 years in business and one of the oldest in New York. We certainly desire that you should look at shoes as good as these are before making your purchases elsewhere.

We have a most complete assortment of 41 styles for your selection in the prevailing leathers for Fall, among which may be found Patent Leather in Button, Lace and Blucher models, Black Gun Metal Calf, Black Glazed Kid and Tan Russia Calf.

THE "CAMMEYER" TAN AND BLACK LISLE HOSE FOR MEN IS THE HEIGHT OF GOOD SENSE IN HOSIERY.

Cammeyer
Stamped on a Shoe means
Standard of Merit
6th Ave. at 20th St.

Criminal Proceedings

have been instituted against certain jobbers of shoes, who have been selling dealers an imitation shoe, bearing a counterfeit Coward label. The Coward shoe is

Not Sold to Dealers Anywhere

Dealers are warned against buying or selling any footwear as "Coward" make. Such practice is illegal, criminal and we will prosecute any party so doing.

J. S. Coward

264-274 Greenwich St., Near Warren St., New York

STERLING

THE GORHAM COMPANY

Silversmiths

THE MAKING OF A SPOON

The spoon is the first utensil man made for himself when he ceased to be savage and began to be polite.

The first spoon was a shell fastened to a stick. When men invented sharp tools they hollowed spoons out of pieces of wood. The Egyptians made them out of wood, stone, ivory, even bronze.

Golden spoons were made by Moses for the Tabernacle. Silver spoons were found in Pompeii, in Herculaneum. From the primitive shell-and-stick spoon of the savage has been evolved an article that is the most perfect example of the silver artificer's craft.

This article of ancient lineage is represented at Gorham's in a wealth of styles and patterns that summarize centuries of art and craft. The art of every age of man since recorded history began is embodied in the rich variety of styles.

You can trace the development of man's conception of beauty in these designs. It is said that history is handed down by monuments. A great deal of it is handed down by the silversmith.

The great assortment of spoon patterns at Gorham's covers all periods. You can find a design that will fit in with any style or period which you have selected for your tableware. The styles represented include those in which tea spoons only are made to the complete line of knives, forks, spoons, fancy individual and serving pieces.

Of even the former, an attractive selection is afforded, and they are made for those who, from choice or necessity, confine their sterling silverware to tea spoons. They are just as carefully designed and made as other Gorham patterns of light and pleasing beauty with proper distribution of metal to make perfect balance. Just to illustrate what I mean by prices, you can get a dozen of these tea spoons for $7.

Of the intermediate patterns, which include knives, forks and serving pieces, the Etruscan, newest of the Gorham patterns, is most striking. This pattern is of the purest Grecian beauty. It had its origin in Etruria, between the Arno and the Tiber. Etruscan art was revived in England a few centuries ago, and it bears a close resemblance to our own Colonial art, transmitted to us from England about the time of this revival. It will appeal to all who love simplicity and beauty of the Colonial. And the price of Etruscan tea spoons is $9.25 the dozen.

The Florentine, richest of all silver styles, tops the list in magnificence, in grandeur. It had its birth in the sixteenth century when French savants went rummaging back among the treasures of early Italian art—Leonardo da Vinci and the rest. It is enriched with ornate decoration. The Florentine tea spoons are $26 the dozen.

These only indicate the range of style and price. Go into Gorham's and let them show you the styles reflecting what men in different ages have done to embody ideals of beauty.

GORHAM

Fifth Avenue

Maiden Lane

SAYS S. P. WOULD FIGHT.

Ready to Resist Suit to Lop Off Central Pacific, Kruttschnitt Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Nov. 2.—"If the Southern Pacific-Central Pacific merger is attacked by the Government, the Southern Pacific will fight to the last ditch," says Julius Kruttschnitt, Chairman of the board of the Southern Pacific. Mr. Kruttschnitt has just returned from a trip of inspection of the entire Southern Pacific system, and is now en route to New York.

"The Southern Pacific-Central Pacific arrangement is not at all like the old Union Pacific-Southern Pacific affiliation," said Mr. Kruttschnitt. "Union Pacific simply purchased Southern Pacific. Southern Pacific and Central Pacific always have been one road, with a different name for its two sections. They were constructed as one road, not as two, and there has never been a merger, because a merger was not necessary. Southern Pacific has the very best lawyers obtainable and they tell us we have broken no law.

"I found business conditions good, but they could be better. Our line is not congested. We could handle more traffic if we had it, but conditions are satisfactory, without using superlatives. Because of a partial fruit crop failure, California has not as much money as the people there could wish for, but there is no setback. That condition, however, affects fruit traffic.

"Double tracking of Central Pacific will be continued with all speed and as much second track as possible will be laid before the Panama-Pacific Exposition in 1915. I don't think we will have the entire line from Ogden to San Francisco doubled tracked by that time, however.

"The recent changes on the Rock Island will not affect Southern Pacific so far as I can see. We anticipate no change of policy under the new management in Rock Island affairs."

CAT DINED ON PLAZA FISH.

Losses from the Marble Fountain Explained by a Chef.

The daily disappearance of some of the gold fish in the marble and bronze fountain in the men's cafe in the Plaza Hotel was explained yesterday morning, when a watchman concealed in the room after it had been closed for the night, found a maltese cat from the culinary department fishing with his paws in the tank, from which he had recently extracted three Japanese gold fish worth $8 each.

The fountain, consisting of a marble basin, bronze pedestal, topped by a large glass globe, into which the fish may swim from the bottom of the pedestal, was put up a month ago, and stocked with fifty fish. The fish had vanished so rapidly of late that it was suspected that somebody was taking them for souvenirs. The master chef of the hotel was indignant when he heard that the cat, apparently not satisfied with the regular menu, was stealing to get luxuries.

OVERCOATS

FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN

50% Saving

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS

Here at the Hackett-Carhart stores to-day are thousands of the finest overcoats ever made for man. Over 60 models—more than 750 fabric designs—in the richest, most fashionable materials of the season. Overcoats for Business, Dress, Motor, Travel and Storm service—in sizes for Men, Young Men and Boys. Also many suitable for Women.

NOTE:—All four Hackett-Carhart stores will be open all day Election Day.

$15, $18, $20 & $22.50 OVERCOATS..... $9.50

Excellent high grade fabrics in all new shades, weaves and designs — including Semi-Box Chesterfield, Split Sleeve and single and double breasted Convertible-Collar models.

$20, $22.50, $25 & $28 OVERCOATS..... $13.50

Your choice of more than 2,000 Overcoats, in all new correct fabrics and models. Fabrics include warmth-without-weight Vicunas and Fleeces, also Chinchillas. Models for Dress, Business, Motor and Travel service. English, Continental, Fifth Avenue, College and exclusive Hackett-Carhart designs.

$25, $28, $30 & $32.50 OVERCOATS..... $17.50

High grade and exclusive fabrics—Models for Dress, Business, Motor, Storm and Travel service.

$32.50, $35, $38 & $40 OVERCOATS..... $20.50

Splendid garments for every service. Many foreign ideas included. All the popular high grade, and a host of exclusive fabrics among them. Every one distinctive and of rare value at the original price.

$35, $38, $42.50 & $45 OVERCOATS..... $23.50

Luxurious garments of finest tailoring and magnificent fabrics—all models and many exclusive designs—a number of English and Continental ideas.

$40, $45, $48 & $50 OVERCOATS..... $27.00

Garments that embody the utmost in style, luxury and exclusiveness. The finest of English, Continental and Fifth Avenue designs—in cut and in fabric—characterize this assortment.

$50, $55 & $60 OVERCOATS..... $35.00

The finest Overcoats possible to produce—English, Scotch, Irish, German and American finest exclusive fabrics.

Full new assortments of Suits, Neckwear, Underwear, Hosiery, Shirts, Gloves, Hats, and Boys' and Children's Clothes at the same wonderful savings.

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265 Broadway	841 Broadway	119 West 42d St.	154 East 125th St.
Near Chambers Street, Opposite City Hall	at 13th Street, Near Union Square	Near Broadway Open Evenings	Near 3d Avenue Open Evenings

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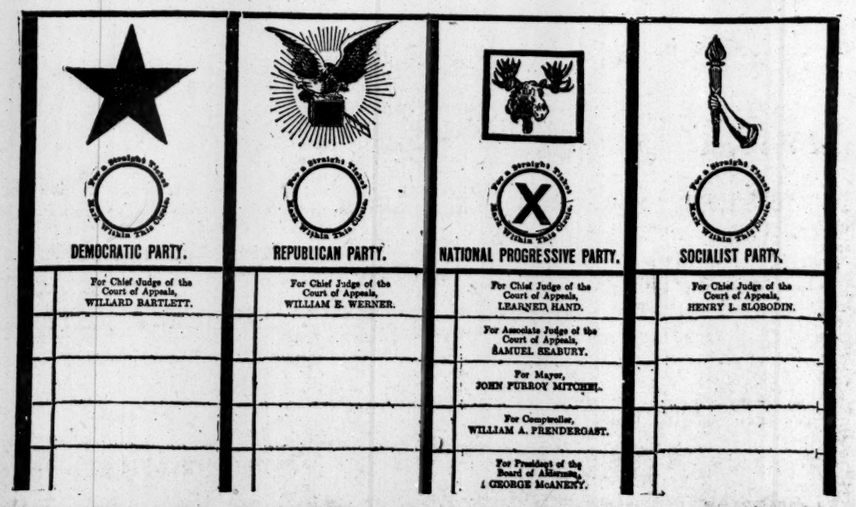
VOTE THE 3RD COLUMN

FOR MITCHEL AND FUSION TICKET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For Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, WILLARD BARTLETT.
REPUBLICAN PARTY.
For Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, WILLIAM E. WERNER.
NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE PARTY.
For Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, LEARNED HAND.
For Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, SAMUEL SEABURY.
For Mayor, JOHN PURROY MITCHEL.
For Comptroller, WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST.
For President of the Board of Aldermen, GEORGE McANENY.
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For Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, HENRY L. SLOBODIN.

VOTE THE 3RD COLUMN. Vote Against Barnes and Murphy

COUNTY COMMITTEE NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE PARTY.

Frederick Loeser & Co. Inc.

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

The Subway to Hoyt Street Brings the Loeser Store Within 17 Minutes of Forty-second Street

Women's Two-Clasp Heavy Embroidered

German Kid Gloves for 69c

IN QUALITY, appearance and fit these Loeser Gloves are better than their price.

Made expressly for us, in thousand pair lots, which brings the price down so that we can sell them for 69c.

Tans, grays, browns, white and black with white embroidery.

Main Floor.

A Great Occasion in Coats for Women

Largest Variety of New Modes in This Vicinity

Notable for Style, Quality and Very Moderate Prices

Every Coat is a new style—and there is practically every style that is new and good. Fabrics are reliable and handsome. Workmanship is such as to insure the shape-retaining quality that is a feature of Loeser apparel.

Such New Coats Have Never Before Been Offered for Such Low Prices

They are here for every purpose. They are in such variety of well-cut proportions that almost every woman will be fitted without an alteration. They make the opportunity of the season to buy your Coats for winter. The general line includes:

Opera Coats of silks, brocades, etc., $69.50 *up.*
Motor Coats, tweeds, Montagnac beavers, etc., $29.75 *to* $75.
Satin Wraps for street and evening wear, $25 *to* $59.50.
Rain Coats, rubberized and cravenetted, $4.95 *to* $29.75.
Business Tailored Coats, $25 *up.*

And These Special Offerings of New Coats at Low Prices

Sport Coats, $10.75
Boucle Coats, $10.75
Wool Faille Coats, $15.95
Boucle Coats, $15.95
Astrakhan Cloth Coats, $17.50
Spotproof Broadcloth Coats, $25
Two-Tone Boucle Coats, $19.75
Arabian Lamb Coats, $22
Seal Plush Coats, $22
Arabian Lamb Coats, $25
Coats of Bayadere Cords, $25
Seal Silk Plush Coats, $25
Chinchilla Coats, $25
Astrakhan Cloth Coats, $25
Fur Trimmed Coats, $29.75
Boucle Persiana Coats, $29.75
Velour Plush Coats, $27.50
Broadtail Plush Coats, $29.75
Mole Striped Plush Coats, $29.75
Wool Velour Coats, $34.75
Chiffon Silk Velour Coats, $39.75
Breitschwantz Plush Coats, $39.75

Special Sale of Plaid Skirts—Seven New Styles at $4.95 Each

An entire section is devoted to these new Skirts for women, the most complete showing in all the new plaid patterns and materials.

Belt sizes from 22 to 30, lengths 36 to 42. Nine women out of ten can be fitted perfectly without alterations.

A hundred other styles of Skirts priced from $3.95 to $19.75.

300 High Grade Tailored Suits

Misses' and Women's Sizes

Special Value, $25, $29.75, $34.75, $39.75

Designed in this season's most distinctive styles, colors and fabrics. More than 40 different models. About one-half of the offering is composed of FUR-TRIMMED SUITS.

These are the best values offered at this season, anywhere in Greater New York.

50 Navy and Black Tailored Suits, Full $17.50 Value at $10 Each

Made of cheviots, diagonals and basket weave cloths, in black, navy, etc. All sizes, 34 to 46.

We believe this the best value offered this season in a low-priced Suit.

November Brings an Underwear Sale of Wonderful Economies

OCTOBER WAS SO MILD that many have delayed the purchase of their winter supplies in Underwear—but no one will wish to delay any longer. Especially since at Loeser's some marvelous values are to be shared.

Manufacturers would tell you that such Underwear is as good as the machines can make—and that the actual cost of making is, in some instances, greater than our prices.

Naturally such offerings cannot go on indefinitely. The thing to do is to buy supplies while these very extraordinary low prices do prevail.

Women's 50c. to $3 Combination Suits, 29c. to $1.50

$1.50, Value $3. Medium weight ribbed shaped silk and wool Suits.
$1, Values up to $2. Swiss ribbed white cotton Suits, winter weight, low neck, no sleeves and short sleeves; high neck, long sleeves; ankle length; also white merino Suits, low neck, short sleeves; high neck, long sleeves; ankle length.
At 59c. Values to 85c. Fine ribbed white cotton Suits, in all the wanted shapes.
At 29c. Values to 50c. Medium weight ribbed shaped lisle Suits, high neck, long sleeves; ankle length.

Women's 25c. to $2 Underwear, 19c. to 79c.

At 79c. Values $1.50 to $2. Medium weight ribbed shaped silk and wool Vests, Tights and Drawers.
At 45c. Values to $1. Swiss ribbed winter weight white cotton Vests, low neck, short sleeves; high neck, long and short sleeves; ankle length Tights to match.
At 39c. Values to 65c. Medium weight fine ribbed shaped white cotton Vests; also fleece lined Vests with long and short sleeves; ankle length Drawers to match; regular and extra sizes.
At 19c. Values to 35c. Ribbed shaped fleece lined Vests and Drawers to match in regular and extra sizes.

Children's 25c. to $1.25 Underwear, 19c. to 69c.

At 19c. Value 25c. Children's white fleece lined cotton Vests and Pantalets.
At 39c. Values to 75c. Natural merino Shirts, Pantalets and Drawers for boys and children.
At 50c. Values to 85c. Boys', misses' and children's cotton and wool Shirts, Pantalets and Drawers in natural color.
At 69c. Values to $1.25. Superior quality medium weight cotton and wool Shirts, Pantalets and Drawers in natural and white colors.

Men's 75c. to $1.50 Underwear at 59c. to $1.19

75c. and $1 Underwear at 59c. Merino Shirts and Drawers; also medium weight fine worsted Shirts and Drawers in the natural gray color.
85c. Garments at 59c. Cooper spring needle ribbed fine cotton Shirts and Drawers of a medium weight.
85c. and $1.25 Underwear at 69c. Winter weight natural gray merino Shirts and Drawers and double-breasted Shirts; subject to slight mill hurts.
$1 Underwear at 75c. Winter weight natural gray merino Shirts and Drawers.
$1.50 Underwear at $1.19. Natural gray medium weight merino, also gray medium weight worsted in all sizes and perfect.

Annual "Selling Week" of Merode Underwear

This hand-finished Underwear for women and children is a standard of quality all over the country. The Loeser Store is the largest distributor in this vicinity, and all LOESER-MERODE Underwear has a special and exclusive hand-crocheted finish that makes it even better than the standard.

LOESER-MERODE garments are made of a variety of fabrics, in full assortment of shapes, for splender, medium and stout forms. Prices range from 50c. to $3.50 a garment.

50c. Merode Vests, Drawers and Tights, 35c. *$1 Merode Union Suits at 75c*

This is a special concession for the coming week only. The garments are of finest bleached white combed cotton, are perfect, and are in the correct shapes for the prevailing style of dress.

In This November Silk Sale

$48,000 in Fashionable Silks, $28,500

THE LARGE SAVING is important not merely because the intrinsic value of the Silks is there, but because they are the most FASHIONABLE Silks of the season. Rich, soft, souple weaves in the beautiful colors that make this a season of special magnificence in women's dress.

Our purchases were most advantageous—could not be duplicated today, in fact. And we invite you to have a share in the economies.

$2.50 All Silk 40-Inch Crepe de Chine, at $1.50
A beautiful quality in choice shades.
$2.50 Black and Colored 40-Inch Canton Crepe, $1.50
Extra weight in the best colors.
$2.50 All Silk 40-Inch Satin Charmeuse at $1.50
Wear guaranteed. Black and all the good shades.
$2 All Silk 36-Inch Chiffon Costume Satin, $1.25
Made of the best Italian silk, in all colors and black.
$1.50 All Silk, Double Width Satin Charmeuse, $1.18
A domestic quality, guaranteed, in colors and black.
$1.50 All Silk, Double Width Crinkled Crepe, $1
In evening and street shades.
$1.50 All Silk 40-Inch Colored Shantung Crepe, $1
In light colors for dancing frocks, etc.
$1.25 All Silk 35-Inch Colored Satin Messaline, $1
In all colors.
$1.25 All Silk 40-Inch Imported Marquisettes, 49c
Broken assortments reduced for quick clearance.

$2.75 and $3.50 for Children's $4 to $5 Coats

IN THE INFANTS' STORE

An assorted lot, including the clearance of a manufacturer and some samples. One model of kersey cloth at $3.50 is buttoned to one side with large pearl buttons, fancy collar and rolling cuffs of velvet and black satin belt. Some of fancy corduroy and of plush also at this price, and other good models. Among those at $2.75 is one model of corduroy with sailor collar, brown and navy only, and others of white and gray eiderdown, double breasted and trimmed with fancy braid.

Second Hand Books At Reduced Prices

WE GATHERED these Books in several ways, chiefly, however, by the purchase of private libraries, etc. In the collection are many old and rare Books as well as a number of standard works.

The opportunity will interest librarians, teachers, students and readers in general. Among the subjects are:

TRAVEL	ECONOMICS	HISTORY
BIOGRAPHY	ART	NATURAL HISTORY
AMERICANA	MUSIC	SOCIOLOGY

Prices range from 25c. to $5, with many intermediate stops, and there is a large number of Books in the group under $1.

Main Floor.

A Great Sale of $3 to $5 Waists, $1.98

Messaline, taffeta, peau de cygne and net.

Lace and Net Waists are in cream and white and a few ecru. Many are trimmed with ribbon. Many are in camisole effect. Yoke models and those with vestees, and some with fichus of chiffon. Nineteen styles.

Chiffon Waists in black, navy and fancy stripes, with fronts of net and plain satine; some made over lace, some over plain net.

Black Silk Waists of peau de soie, peau de cygne, messaline, taffeta, etc., plaited models, beautifully trimmed; some with loops and ornaments, others with fancy silk passementerie.

$3 Colored Voile Waists at $1.29

About 250 new Waists of tinted voile, with collar, cuffs and the bottom of the waist of two-tone embossed lace madras. Some of white embossed lace madras or voile with embossed lace madras in white.

$1.25 Voile Waists at 75c

New Waists of white voile, yoke models, with the yoke outlined with silk cord. The full front is composed of embroidered imitation Irish crochet lace and fine tucks.

Other models, voile and lingerie, trimmed with lace or embroidery. Also black brilliantine, in large sizes only.

$1.50 to $2.25 Waists at 98c

Tailored styles, pique, crepe, voile and fancy Scotch plaids, with white pique vests. High and low neck lingerie and voile Waists, elaborately trimmed with lace and embroidery. Voile Waists with wide bands of filet lace and net frills at the side.

$3 to $5 Lingerie Waists at $1.98

Evangeline and Adele models, with V necks, some with cameo buttons. Some with hemstitched plaits. Some with tricky frills of net. Many with liberal use of shadow lace. One pretty fichu model of fine voile with a neat embroidered edge opening over a plain waistcoat.

DO YOU WANT TO BORROW ON MORTGAGE?

DON'T hesitate to come to us to get a mortgage on your real estate because someone tells you that times are hard and money scarce.

We are accepting all good loans offered to us, of moderate amounts on desirable residence or business property.

We have plenty of money for the right kind of loans and are glad to deal either with owners directly or with authorized brokers.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co

Capital . . $ 5,000,000
Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000
176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

$2.00—VALUE $3.50.

Elegant Christmas or Wedding Gift.

For this Hanging Basket, made of solid brass; highly polished; filled with an assortment of fine ferns and flowers; made of linen, chemically prepared.

14 inches high. 14 inches high.

Other bargains in Furniture, Carpets, Housefurnishing Goods, etc. Grand Rapids Furniture and Selling Agents for Karpens—at Low Prices.

MASON'S

Doing Business 70 Years
Cor. Corner Myrtle Avenue and Bridge Street,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

$1 MADE

COUPON NO. 11.

Cut this out and send $1 with it. We will send you Basket with flowers. This is a bona fide offer—the loss being charged to advertising. The reputation of the Mason house is sufficient guarantee that the basket will be sent as advertised, by Parcels Post free.

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TICKET OFFICES:
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REGULARS MARCH WITH THE VETERANS

Parade on Governors Island in Which the Society of 1812 and Veteran Corps Take Part.

MEMORIAL SERVICE HELD

Dinner at Fraunces Tavern, After a Brilliant Turnout Which Many Notables Witnessed.

The annual memorial service of the Veteran Corps of Artillery of the State of New York and the Military Society of the War of 1812 for those who died in the country's various wars was held in the chapel of St. Cornelius the Centurion, on Governors Island, yesterday afternoon. As usual among the most impressive held on Governors Island, it was attended by some of the best known men and women in New York. The visitors watched the parade and review that preceded the chapel exercises, and most of them remained long enough to witness the departure of the red-capped veterans for Fraunces Tavern, where the annual dinner was served.

The reviewing officers were Mayor Ardolph L. Kline and Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U. S. A., the latter the commanding General of the Eastern Division of the Army. Besides the organizations under whose auspices the memorial was held, representatives were present from the Seventh Regiment, Squadron A, now a part of the First Regiment of Cavalry, N. G. N. Y.; the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Governor's Foot Guards of New Haven, the Aztec Society of the Mexican War, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Washington Headquarters Association, Society of the Cincinnati, American Flag Association, and the Colonial Dames.

The gayly uniformed Veteran Corps of Artillery and the Society of the War of 1812 arrived at the island under command of Adjt. Charles Elliott Warren. Waiting at the ferry landing to act as an escort was the First Battalion of the Twenty-ninth Infantry, under command of Capt. B. H. Wells, U. S. A., with the regulars and the Governors Island band to lead the procession to the parade field.

As soon as the red-capped visitors and the representatives of the other patriotic organizations had formed in line the band struck up a lively march, the regular troops fell in behind, then came the Veteran Corps of Artillery, after them the men of the Society of the War of 1812, next the red-coated, white-trousered Foot Guardsmen from New Haven, the other uniformed orders, and lastly the representatives of societies who were in civilian dress.

Among those who marched and participated in the review that followed were Col. John Van Rensselaer Hoff, U. S. A.; Capt. Ulysses S. Grant 2d, U. S. A.; Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, U. S. N.; former Assistant Secretary of the Navy Herbert L. Satterlee; Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, N. G. N. Y.; Brig. Gen. William G. Bates, N. G. N. Y.; Col. Walter B. Hotchin, N. G. N. Y.; Col. Daniel Appleton of the Seventh Regiment, Charles Augustus Schermerhorn; Col. Robert H. Patterson, U. S. A.; Col. N. B. Thurston, N.G. N. Y.; Washington Irving Taylor, Arthur Frederic Schermerhorn, Reginald W. T. Townsend, Walter Lispenard Suydam, Alexander Hamilton, Jr., Henry Tilden Swan, Townsend B. Baldwin, Perry Belmont, Winthrop Cowdin, John R. Delafield, the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, DeWitt Clinton Falls, Loyall Farragut, John Home, Donald McLean, Robert M. Olyphant, Jr., Stephen H. P. Pell, Howland H. Pell, F. Philip Rhinelander, T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, George R. D. Schieffelin, Lorillard Spencer, Paul G. Thebaud, Calvin Tomkins, Charles A. Van Rensselaer, Col. Garland N. Whistler, and Andrew C. Zabriskie.

After the review the Veteran Corps and the men of the Society of the War of 1812 formed by twos and marched to the chapel, where the annual religious services were held. The officiants at the services were the Right Rev. Frank A. McElwain, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Minnesota; the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity; the Rev. Dr. Frank L. Hpmphreys, Chaplain of the Veteran Corps of Artillery; the Rev. Dr. Frank D. Humphreys, Chaplain Governors Island; the Rev. Alexander Hamilton, the Rev. Bruce V. Reddish of Trinity Parish, the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield of the Old First Church of New York, and Canon Douglas of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. Canon Douglas preached the sermon.

MILITARY SHOW REHEARSAL.

Spectators at Madison Square Garden Thrilled by Preparatory Drills.

The "dress rehearsal" for the military tournament that will open in the Madison Square Garden to-night and last the rest of the week was held in the Garden yesterday afternoon. One of the features for to-night's programme which was gone over yesterday was the bridge building and blowing up demonstration by the Twenty-second Regiment of Engineers of the New York National Guard. At a signal the corps, consisting of a score of men with several wagons, dashed into the arena. A deep river, 150 feet wide, with no ford near by, was supposed to cross the road the army must follow, and the engineers were called upon to bridge the stream. Moving with celerity and precision the men stopped their wagons, unloaded beams and girders and stays from them, put the parts in place, and, within seven minutes after the signal to enter was given, a strong bridge spanned the imaginary river. The engineers dashed across this with their wagons and the army was supposed to follow. Behind it came the corps with explosives. Magazines were placed "on land" at the approach to the bridge and wires were stretched to the other side. More magazines were put within the structure of the bridge and wires were carried across from them. Then, when the last of the army had crossed the river an electric current was sent through the wires. There was a terrific explosion, and where the bridge approach had been was a deep hole, while the bridge itself fell into the river a mass of useless wood and iron. The construction and destruction of the bridge took eight minutes.

Another feature of to-night's entertainment will be a demonstration in life saving by twenty-five picked firemen of the City Department, under the command of Battalion Chief Larkin. They practiced yesterday afternoon and won the applause of all who saw them. The facade of a four-story house has been erected at one end of the arena, and the fire was supposed to be in the house it represented. Red fire was used to simulate flames, and shortly after these flared up the heads of "trapped" men and women appeared at the windows. The firemen ran on in answer to an alarm, and scaling ladders, life nets, and other apparatus were put in place. Some of the persons in the windows were saved by jumping into the net and others were carried down the ladders by firemen.

Other numbers of the programme rehearsed yesterday were a bayonet drill and combat by a squad of picked men from the Third Company of the United States Coast Artillery, a speed demonstration in setting up and taking down automatic field guns by Troop G, First Squadron of the First Cavalry, N. Y. N. G., exhibition drill in charging and galloping safely through crooked lanes by Battery E of the First Field Artillery, N. Y. N. G.; sham battle between 150 men of the Seventy-first Regiment, N. Y. N. G., with a demonstration in first aid to the injured work by the First Field Hospital and Third Ambulance Corps following; riot drill by fifty picked New York policemen, under Lieut. McCarthy, and one of the best numbers of all, an exhibition of riding by three officers of the Third United States Field Artillery from Fort Myer, near Washington.

The tournament will open to-night with a review of 1,500 soldiers, marines, sailors, policemen and firemen by Mayor Kline and other city officials. President Wilson is expected to be the reviewing officer to-morrow night, and it was said that he would stay at the Garden to watch the show and to receive the election returns which would be flashed on a sheet during the exhibitions.

STILL HE GETS THERE.

The Cimex Lectularius Lost His Wings Ages Ago, Uncle Sam Finds.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—In a warning to housewives about the cimex lectularius, known in Boston as chinches, in New York as crimson ramblers, and in Baltimore as mahogany flats, the Agricultural Department says:

"It is an insect that displays a certain degree of wariness and intelligence from its long association with man. Like nearly all insects parasitic on animals, having had slight necessity for extensive locomotion, it has, after many ages, lost its wings. The absence of wings is a most fortunate circumstance, since otherwise there would be no safety from this pest, even for the most careful and thorough housekeeper."

"Lectularius" refers to its habits, says the department. It is derived from lectus, meaning bed or couch.

WOULD RAISE ARMY TO TOTAL OF 115,000

The Infantry Journal Shows That Our Mobile Force Is No Greater Now Than in 1898.

FOUND INSUFFICIENT THEN

Addition of 25,000 Men to Present Total Would Make One Enlisted Man to Each 1,700 of Population.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—In advocating an army of 115,000 men, The Infantry Journal says that this would permit the formation within the United States of a mobile army of three infantry divisions of twenty-seven regiments, one cavalry division of twelve regiments, and seven regiments of field artillery.

This increase also contemplates increasing the number of men in the infantry companies in time of peace from 65 to 100. It is asserted that in periods of emergency, when companies are raised to the war strength of 150 men, the addition of so many untrained men destroys the efficiency of the troops and prevents their prompt employment just when they are most needed. Moreover, the smaller number prevents the proper training of men and officers.

On the basis of the proposed increase, the mobile army, exclusive of the coast artillery and troops serving beyond seas, would consist of 35,000 infantry, 12,000 cavalry, 5,400 field artillery, 2,200 auxiliary troops, a total of 54,600 men, or an enlisted man to every 1,700 population. The Infantry Journal shows that the strength of mobile armies in other countries, compared to the population, is as follows:

Great Britain, one to every 205; Germany, one to every 70; France, one to every 60; Russia, one to every 190; Japan, one to every 180.

"Would a mobile army in the United States of 54,600 men in time of peace be considered, in any sense, a large standing army?" asks The Journal.

As showing the necessity for the increase asked for, it says:

"Prior to the Spanish-American war we maintained an army of 25,000 men, consisting of 25 regiments of infantry, 10 of cavalry, and 7 of coast artillery. Of these the mobile army consisted of about 20,000 men. The outbreak of the war with Spain found this force so badly organized and numerically so weak as to be ineffective, and as a consequence in April, just before the declaration of war, legislation was hastily enacted by Congress to reorganize and increase it. * * * We were not prepared, and we paid the cost. Are we in any way relatively more ready than we were in 1898?

"At the close of the Spanish-American war and the Philippine insurrection the army consisted of 80 regiments of infantry, 15 of cavalry, 6 of field artillery, a coast artillery corps, and certain special troops.

"This force at present amounts to about 90,000 men, of which the infantry, cavalry, and field artillery constitute the mobile army; in other words, that part of the army on which the country depends for field operations. The authorized strength of the mobile army today is 53,708 men. Of this number about 21,000 are stationed outside of the United States, leaving about 33,000 available for defense or offense. This force will, on the completion of our foreign garrisons, be still further reduced so that ultimately there will remain available in the United States a field force of about 25,000 men—a number no greater than was found insufficient in 1898—with which to carry out the more complicated domestic and foreign policies resulting from our recent wars.

"Not only is our available army relatively weaker, but again it is badly organized. Again in event of war would hasty legislation and rapid expansion be necessary, and again would delay, inefficiency, unnecessary death, and excessive cost result."

MARRIED ON HIS DEATH BED.

Mrs. Clark Maid, Wife, and Widow All in One Forenoon.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Fred Clark of Vallonia Springs and Miss Virginia Wade of Deposit were engaged, but before the wedding day was agreed upon Mr. Clark was taken ill with pneumonia. This was found to be complicated with Bright's disease, and the doctors gave up hope.

Told that he could live but a short time, Mr. Clark insisted upon an immediate marriage. Miss Wade consented. A minister was summoned and the ceremony was performed, with the bridegroom propped up on the pillows, the bride kneeling by his bedside. In a little more than an hour thereafter the bridegroom was seized with a sinking spell and died, leaving Mrs. Clark maid, wife, and widow all within the space of one forenoon.

"DRYS" ON BRYAN'S TRAIL.

Maryland Anti-Saloon League Resents His Support of Lee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—An open letter to Secretary Bryan, based on his assertion in campaign speeches in Maryland in behalf of Blair Lee, that "national" and not "State" issues were paramount in Mr. Lee's campaign, was distributed in Washington to-day by William H. Anderson of Baltimore, Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Maryland.

In the letter the Anti-Saloon League asks Mr. Bryan to come into Maryland in December or January, when it will have no bearing on "any election," and advocate the local option question. The letter informs Mr. Bryan that upon the question whether he is willing to do this will depend the amount of consideration the anti-saloon interests of Maryland will give to Mr. Bryan's appeal for support for Mr. Lee.

"You say you were consistent in Nebraska in supporting local option as a State issue, and advocating the election of a 'wet' candidate to the United States Senate," says the letter. "You are supporting the 'wet' Senatorial candidate in Maryland, and our people feel that it is fair to ask you to complete the programme here also."

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

REVISED IMPORT DUTY.

Prices for Apollinaris Water are forthwith reduced Fifty Cents per Case.

Chalmers—1914

The New "Six"

The Master Motor of Them All

The big, powerful, six-cylinder motor in this car gives you three things that you have always sought for in a motor—the flexibility of steam, the smoothness of a turbine, and the silence of electricity.

With the New "Six" you can do nearly everything on high gear. From the crawl of a tortoise to the speed of a thoroughbred without shifting a gear.

And as fast as you go, there is no vibration—just the steady purr of the motor with no intervals between explosions. Every moving part is balanced on a delicate scale. The moving parts are 40% lighter than common—yet stronger. These features give unequalled smoothness and economy.

Even at high speed this "Six" runs with the silence of sailing.

Take a ride in the New Chalmers "Six". In this way only can you really know the merits of this car—the joy of its possession. Arrange with us for the Chalmers Standard Road Test.

Roadster	$2175	Six-Passenger	$2275
Four-Passenger	2175	Coupe	2850
Five-Passenger	2175	Limousine	3600

Fully equipped, f.o.b. Detroit.
All bodies interchangeable.
Five wire wheels $80 extra.

Carl H. Page & Co.

Broadway at 50th Street,
Brooklyn—Bedford Ave. at Fulton St.

The Packard "2-38" Town Car

The Packard "2-38" is a maximum service vehicle for every condition of use.

As a town car its facility of operation, wonderful riding qualities and lack of vibration, provide a combination of advantages wholly unique.

In the matter of rapid acceleration, it is a marvel.

No less conspicuous is its superior ability to turn within a short radius. It will turn without backing in a street forty-four feet wide.

No other car of its wheel base in the world is its equal in this particular and the majority of cars with a much shorter wheel base require more space for the purpose.

Let us prove these things by a demonstration. The Packard in action is its own best advertisement.

We will shortly have on exhibition an assortment of enclosed bodies, both domestic and foreign, designed especially for Packard chassis, and offering a wide field of selection. Specifications may be obtained in advance.

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

Packard Motor Car Co. of New York

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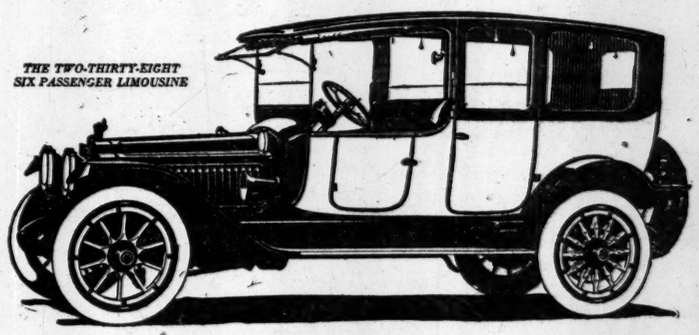

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Short wheel base, $5,800 Long wheel base, $6,000
Wire Wheel Equipment Extra.

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SUITS FOR YOUNG MEN, that—in a few words—have all the style and tone of the high priced suits—but are NOT high-priced.

Our prices are $15 to $30 for Suits you'll pay elsewhere from $18 to $45 for.

Good, logical reasons why—
we make our own clothing—our rent is low—our expenses small.

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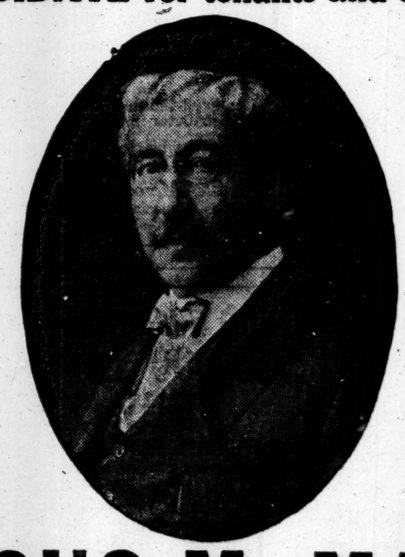

MARCUS M. MARKS

Candidate for President of the Borough of Manhattan in Republican Party, Independence League Party, Anti-Tammany Jeffersonian Alliance, Direct Primary Nominations Alliance, Inc., City Economy League, National Progressive Party Columns.

Enthusiastically endorsed by the following real estate experts, who are identified with the best interests of the rent payer and tax payer:

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MONSTER MASS MEETING

Real Estate Exchange, 14 Vesey St., Monday, Nov. 3d, 12:30 P. M.

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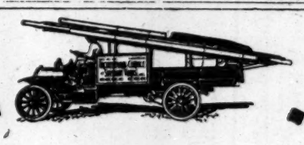

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FEDERAL MOTOR TRUCKS

The Federal business is founded on the same conservative principles as the most successful manufacturers in other lines. You can positively buy the parts of the Federal piece by piece and the total will equal the price of the complete chasis.

READ THE FEDERAL OFFER

You buy a Federal Truck and we will agree to operate it for you at a given rate per day. This rate for the service is lower than your own costs would be and assures you of your operating cost before you buy a Federal Motor Truck. Our plan relieves the owner of all trouble and expense. We furnish a competent driver—pay him and pay all gasoline, repair, tire, oil and garage bills.

Write for copy of the Federal Maintenance-Operating Plan.

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Maintenance-Operating Contract Protects You

Ask for Records of Federals in Your Line

TO TRY ANOTHER MARRIED TEACHER

Mrs. Gamse Gave the Board Her Maiden Name When Applying for a Place.

LEAGUE WILL DEFEND HER

And Her Case Will Come Before Cooper Union Meeting with That of Mrs. Peixotto.

Another married woman school teacher is about to be brought to trial by the Board of Education for "gross misconduct." Miss Henrietta Rodman called reporters to the rooms of the League for the Civic Service of Women, 315 East Seventeenth Street, yesterday afternoon to tell the story and to announce that the league had taken up the case. She also announced that a meeting to protest against the dismissal of married woman teachers had been called for Cooper Union on Monday, Nov. 17. The case just now occupying the attention of the league is that of Mrs. Ely Gamse, a teacher in the Bronx. Her case differs from others in that she married between the time she qualified to teach and the time she obtained her certificate. Her "gross misconduct" consists of not answering the question whether she was married or single when filling out a blank application. The offense was aggravated by her action in taking up teaching under her single name.

Mrs. Gamse was on hand to tell her story. She wore a black velvet hat and was very self possessed. She really thought Miss Rodman could tell it much better, but still she was willing. When in June, 1911, Mrs. Gamse took her examination for a teacher in the elementary schools she was Miss Jeannette V. Ortman, living at 1,586 Washington Avenue, the Bronx. She passed her examination and entered upon the duties of a substitute teacher.

Just a year later Miss Ortman made application for a permanent certificate. It was shortly before this that she met Ely Gamse, a young civil engineer, and they were married on July 14 and went abroad.

When Mr. and Mrs. Gamse returned from their honeymoon the first application had lapsed and Mrs. Gamse had therefore to make out another. In making out this second application she answered all questions except that relating to her marriage. She was appointed to teach in school No. 4, the Bronx.

It become known recently that Miss Ortman was married and she was suspended on Sept. 16. This was not because she had married, but because the board said she had deceived them by teaching under her maiden name and not answering the necessary question. She will be tried on Tuesday, Nov. 11. The teacher was advised by Superintendent Joseph S. Taylor to resign, but she refused and instead sent this letter to Superintendent Maxwell:

My Dear Mr. Maxwell:

I have been charged with gross misconduct because I was appointed to a teaching position in the New York public schools after I married. I contend that this charge is unjust for the following reasons:

First—The by-law of the Board of Education, which requires that a woman teacher who marries should forthwith report her marriage to the Board of Education, did not apply to me, since I was not a teacher at the time that I was married.

Second—The by-law which states that no married woman shall be appointed to a teaching or supervising position in the New York Public Schools unless her husband has deserted her or is mentally or physically incapacitated, was not violated by me, since it prohibits a specific action by the Board of Education and not by the person seeking employment.

Third—No other by-law applies in any way to my case. I am at a loss, therefore, to know on what grounds I am to be dismissed. Is it because I married, or is it because the Board of Education violated its own by-law? Can it be fairly said that either of these facts justifies a charge of gross misconduct against me? I appeal to you to prevent, what I believe to be a gross injustice.

JEANNETTE V. ORTMAN GAMSE.

Mrs. Gamse's case will be only one of several presented at the Cooper Union meeting. The real protest will be on the case of Mrs. Bridget M. F. Peixotto, the teacher who was dismissed because she had a baby. The speakers will be Fred C. Howe, Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, Dr. Henry Moscowitz, Dr. Ira S. Wild and Miss Florence Guernsey. As a result of the meeting the legislative committee will seek to have the by-laws of the Board of Education changed.

CATCHES THIEF AT DOOR.

Bluecoat Arrests Man Leaving Shop with Loot—No Food in Three Days.

Warned that some one had broken into the shop of Mme. Guilmotte, importer of gowns at 58 West Thirty-fourth Street, Patrolman Browning hurried to the building last evening just in time to meet a young man coming out, suitcase in hand. At the sight of the bluecoat he dropped to his knees.

"I did it," he cried. "I have just broken into that shop. I haven't eaten in three days."

At the West Thirtieth Street Station the police gave him something to eat before they locked him up. He said he was Edward Lyons of 210 West Fourteenth Street. He said he had been to the penitentiary once and twice to Elmira. The rest of his story was the familiar one of no work and no food for one who had been in prison.

"I got tuberculosis in prison," he said, "and I guess you'd better send me back. At least I won't starve there."

In the suitcase the police found $300 worth of gowns.

OLD COUPLE TRY TO DIE TOGETHER

Woman Is Killed by Gas, but Husband, Who Repented, Is Alive When Found.

TRIED TO RAISE WINDOW

But He Waited Too Long — Had Been Out of Work and His Money Was All Gone.

Every evening of the last four months Carl Rottman had to return to his flat at 1,951 Second Avenue and tell his crippled wife that he had been unable to find a job. His recommendations described him as an energetic and sober workman, but no one seemed to want energetic and sober workmen who were sick with rheumatism and past 65 years old. Finally, the little money the Rottmans had was all gone and they owed a little to the grocer and the butcher. There was no help in sight, and that was the reason that yesterday morning they put their papers in order, sat down side by side in the dining room, bound rubber tubes to their faces and turned on the gas.

Early yesterday afternoon the janitress detected the odor of gas, and guessing what had happened, sent out word to Patrolman Mannion at the corner. The policeman forced the door to the Rottman flat, rushed through the gas-filled rooms and flung open the windows.

Seated in her chair was Mrs. Rottman, dead. Unconscious on the floor at her feet lay her husband, not more than a few inches from the window, which Mannion found raised a little way. It seemed probable that as the gas began to overpower him, his resolution to die gave way and he tried to push up the window sash for the fresh air. But there was not strength enough in him to raise the window, and probably he was overcome as he tried to do it.

When Dr. Moorehouse came from the Reception Hospital he worked over Rottman for an hour, but the work was ineffectual. At the hospital the doctors said there was very little chance of the old man's living.

The Rottmans had lived in that flat for four years, and in all that time the neighbors never saw the wife go out or saw her taken out. She was 73 years old.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT.

R. Fulton Cutting — Felix Adler — Francis Lynde Stetson
Jacob H. Schiff — Wm. Church Osborn — Franklin D. Roosevelt
Samuel McCune Lindsay — John Mitchell — Nathan Straus
Josephus Daniels — Mary E. Dreier — Florence Kelley
Rev. John C. York, D. D. — Mornay Williams — Lillian D. Wald
James Talcott — Edward D. Page — Joseph F. Daly
Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise — Edward T. Devine — James A. O'Gorman
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Adolph Lewisohn — Rev. Dr. Frank Oliver Hall

ENDORSE

ABRAM I. ELKUS

Democratic Candidate for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals

"A lawyer of scholarly attainment, exceptional ability and good repute, and his professional career has shown qualification for judicial office."—*Extract from resolution of Association of the Bar of City of New York.*

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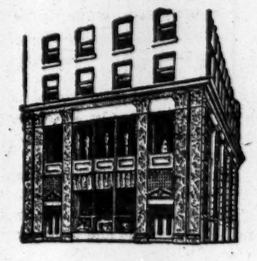

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Bronzes

INSPECTION is invited of an exhibition of bronzes by

MISS JANET SCUDDER

Included in this display are many works of great beauty not heretofore shown.

PLYMOUTH

Dry Gin

One thing to remember when you order Gin—Is that Coates & Co.'s Plymouth is the *original* dry gin.

ALEX. D. SHAW & CO. NY

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT.

For Justice of the City Court

William L. Ransom

Fusion Nominee

Among the sponsors of the candidacy of WILLIAM L. RANSOM for Justice of the City Court are:

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Howard C. Lake — James Bronson Reynolds
Harold J. Rolg — William M. Chadbourne
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William Lustgarten — Albert S. Bard

Vote for the Fusion Nominee for Justice of the City Court in the Republican, Progressive, Anti-Tammany Jeffersonian Alliance, or Independence League columns.

WILLIAM L. RANSOM CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT.

Regular Democratic Nomination for County Clerk

JAMES E. SULLIVAN

Mr. Sullivan's career as an advocate of playgrounds and the physical betterment of the youth of New York is well known. As member of the Board of Education, Olympic Commissioner to Athens, London and Stockholm, by appointment of Presidents Roosevelt and Taft; chairman of Mayor Gaynor's Safe and Sane Fourth of July Athletic Committee, and other honorary positions, his capacity for organization well fits him for an office that requires intelligence and system.

Senator O'Gorman Says:

(Washington despatch in New York Herald, Nov. 1)
"* * * James E. Sullivan, the nominee for County Clerk on our ticket, is one of the most beloved men in public life and shall have my hearty approval."

Vote for JAMES E. SULLIVAN for

COUNTY CLERK

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT.

KEEP A GOOD JUDGE ON THE BENCH

By Voting for

LORENZ ZELLER

for

JUDGE OF COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

Appointed City Magistrate in 1399, having been an active practicing lawyer for nineteen years prior to that time. Served with distinction for five years, when he was appointed a Justice of the Court of Special Sessions. This judicial position he now holds, having a record for diligence and integrity, which, with his learning and experience, fits him for the higher position.

Put cross (X) mark before the name of LORENZ ZELLER on Election Day as Follows:

X	Lorenz Zeller

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT.

HOW TO VOTE AGAINST TAMMANY in City and State.

To the Republican Voters of New York City:

The undersigned, Republicans for many years, join in urging upon you the importance of voting in the coming election for the whole anti-Tammany city ticket which will be printed in the Republican column upon the ballot under the names of Judge Werner and Judge Hiscock, and with Mr. Mitchel as candidate for Mayor.

That is the Republican ticket. The platform adopted by the last convention of the Republican party of the State contained the following declaration:

"In view of the immediate interest of the whole State in checking the control of Tammany Hall over State politics, we consider it within the province of this convention to urge upon all Republicans of the City of New York, and upon all lovers of good and honest government in that city, not merely that they vote for the judicial candidates now presented, but that they make every effort within their power to secure the success of the anti-Tammany local ticket in New York City. The most effective place to strike Tammany is at home. The mayoralty and the control of the great board of Estimate and apportionment, which disposes of the vast revenues of the City, should by all means be kept out of Tammany hands. The only way to do that is to vote and work for the Republican ticket, headed by Mr. Mitchel, and no Republican who fails in this will do his duty to his State or to his Country."

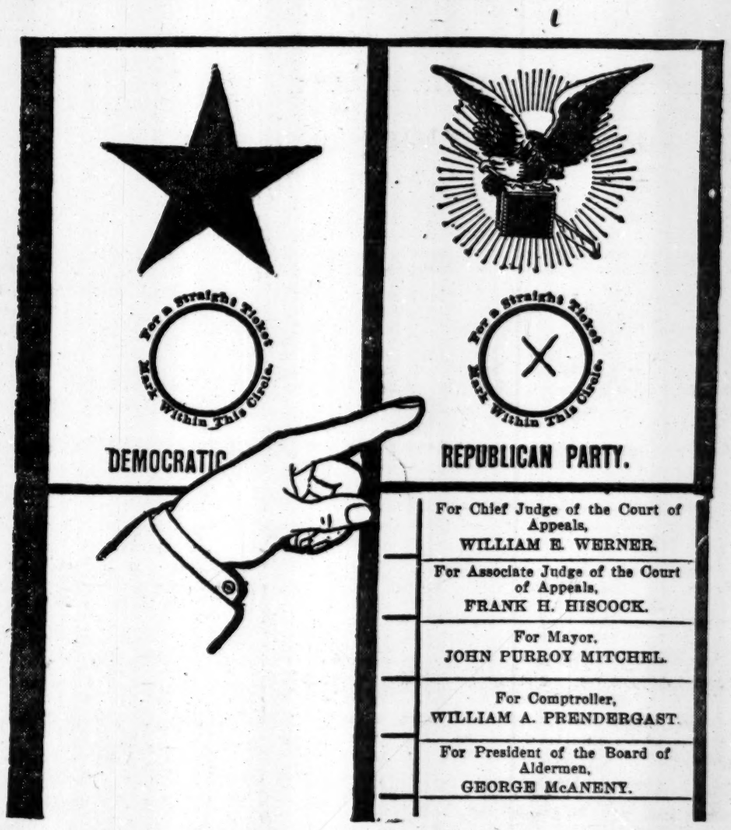
We endorse that declaration. We ask you to approve it by your votes, for it is in the true spirit of good citizenship by which alone our party or our free government can live. The lines are so drawn this year that we must approve or disapprove Tammany Hall by our votes. We must vote either to strengthen or to weaken that organization.

No personal preference or disappointment should have the least effect against our duty to so vote as to stamp public condemnation upon the venal and corrupt organization whose recent control has brought disgrace and humiliation upon our City and upon our State.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE, — LOUIS MARSHALL,
NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, — ELIHU ROOT,
WM. N. COHEN, — OTTO T. BANNARD,
CHARLES S. WHITMAN, — SETH LOW,
JACOB VAN VECHTEN OLCOTT, — ERNEST HALL,
HENRY L. STIMSON, — JOB E. HEDGES,
WILLIAM D. GUTHRIE. — WILLIAM BERRI,
HENRY C. JOHNSON, Sr., — HENRY A. WISE,
BENJAMIN F. TRACY, — CHARLES A. SCHIEREN,
SAMUEL W. FAIRCHILD, — CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

New York, October 27th, 1913.

Vote in the SECOND Column Under The Eagle.


For a Straight Ticket Mark Within This Circle.
DEMOCRATIC
For a Straight Ticket Mark Within This Circle.
X
REPUBLICAN PARTY.
For Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, WILLIAM E. WERNER.
For Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, FRANK H. HISCOCK.
For Mayor, JOHN PURROY MITCHEL.
For Comptroller, WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST.
For President of the Board of Aldermen, GEORGE McANENY.

The Full Fusion City and Borough Tickets appear in the Republican Column in Every Borough of the City.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

Adolph S. Ochs, Pres't. B. C. Franck, Sec'y.

Address all communications THE NEW YORK TIMES. TELEPHONE 1000 BRYANT.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....15 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....149th St. and Bergen Av.
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 3, 1913.

THE CONTEST.

The city campaign that closes to-day has been serious, energetic, often unpleasant, and extremely important. When it began Tammany was entirely confident. The opposition forces were confused, ill-directed, divided, and desperate. The best candidate for Mayor had not been chosen; the one who was chosen had been associated with a faction that was distrusted and caused him to be distrusted; the Tammany candidate was of the more respectable sort among the faithful. No wonder that Mr. MURPHY was cheerful or that the advocates of decent government were discouraged. Within the past month the aspect of the campaign has changed greatly. Tammany has been put on the defensive; the chief has become irritable and loquacious; the district leaders are depressed and sullen; the forces of opposition are consolidated; the main issue has become defined.

It is this fact that is of greatest importance and significance. The main issue is, Shall we restore the bad rule of Tammany or shall we retain and improve and confirm the rule of the past four years, the best that we have had since Greater New York was established? Tammany surely did not mean that this issue should be the chief one or that it should be presented at all. It selected a relatively colorless candidate, perfectly to be trusted by it but not conspicuously embodying its worst traits, and expected the well-oiled ordinary machinery to insure his election.

Then came the impeachment and removal of the Governor, not, as Mr. MCANENY has pithily put it, because he was too bad, but because he was not bad enough. The moment that was done the public mind was instantly riveted on the conduct and motives of Tammany. The facts were very clear. The orders of Mr. MURPHY to acquit Senator STILWELL and to find Gov. SULZER guilty threw a burning light on the whole situation. The character and record of Mr. SULZER, his pitiful weakness, his alternate cringing and boasting, his blatant demagogy and his devious intrigue, were looked upon by the public only as proofs of what kind of a man Mr. MURPHY would tolerate gladly when he could use him and of what kind of a boss Mr. MURPHY was. MURPHY himself became the issue.

In this singular situation Mr. MCCALL has presented a poor figure. Knowing the inside of the Tammany régime, he has maintained silence regarding it. Stung by the evidence of the strong current of public feeling away from him, he has repeatedly lost his temper and has fallen into coarse and bullying talk that was more befitting a barroom—and a pretty low barroom—than the platform of political discussion. Meanwhile the candidates of the opposition—particularly those for the Board of Apportionment—have made a sober, candid, intelligent canvass, setting forth the concrete facts of four years of good government and promising its continuance.

On the eve of the election all signs point to a signal defeat of Tammany and to a still firmer establishment of sound, efficient, and honest government for the city. If these signs fail, if when the votes are counted Tammany wins, we shall be greatly surprised and profoundly disappointed. But we shall not be discouraged. The fight against Tammany and all the evil forces Tammany commands cannot be given up without giving up faith in democracy and hope for its final triumph.

THE LULL IN THE BALKANS.

For the moment the melting pot of the Balkans seems quiescent. What it may throw out in the next few weeks is puzzling the publicists and the statesmen. The points of special interest are the terms of agreement between Turkey and Bulgaria, the final relations between Austria and Servia, and the policy of Turkey toward Greece, and the part that may be assumed by Rumania.

It appears that Bulgaria has come to some understanding with Turkey, the exact nature of which is not generally known. Bulgaria surrenders a considerable part of the territory conquered from Turkey. Of the part retained, that which it would be convenient for Turkey to cross to operate against Greece is not occupied in force by Bulgaria, and the Grecian Government is thereby rendered suspicious. The negotiations between Greece and Turkey drag, and it is reported that Greece is turning toward Servia for aid in case of an attack by Turkey. Servia, having repulsed the raids from Albania, is seeking a definite understanding with Austria, so far with no success. There is a good deal of apprehension that Austria may back an attempt by Bulgaria and Turkey to avenge their respective defeats on Greece and Servia. The French papers especially are severe in their comments on this possibility. The Turkish Army is now announced to be 300,000 strong, and to be greatly improved in organization.

It is a formidable power, and in connection with the Bulgarian Army, if left a free hand, would make a war on Greece and Servia extremely serious. Such a war, however, would hardly be undertaken without at least the passive co-operation of Austria. And Austria would have to count, first, with her allies, Germany and Italy, and, second, with Rumania, whose army is not demobilized, and holds what may easily be the key to the situation. It is doubtful if, in these conditions, Austria would venture to countenance another war in the Balkans.

VOTE UNDER THE EAGLE.

We repeat the advice given in yesterday's issue of THE TIMES that the placing of a cross under the eagle, in the second column of the ballot, is the safest and surest way for the voter who desires the defeat of Tammany to express his will at the polls.

This column contains the names of all Fusion candidates. Though it is the Republican column, it is as much an independent column as any other on the ballot. A vote cast in the circle under the emblem of the eagle will serve to record a protest against the doings of Tammany in New York City and the doings of Tammany at Albany. We believe that the causes and the candidates chiefly deserving of support at this election will be most effectively helped by a vote in that column.

Exception might be taken to some candidates in this column, but none that can outweigh the supreme importance of making the voters' ballots effective. If the voter places his cross in the circle under the eagle, and makes no other marks whatever, there is no danger of the invalidation of his ballot.

COLLECTION AT THE SOURCE.

The Treasury's first installment of regulations for the collection of the income tax related to the collection and payment of interest on securities. The second installment relates to the payment of the tax on other forms of income, including chiefly salaries. There are more wage earners than there are coupon clippers, but fewer are interested in the new circular, and their time of trouble is deferred until they have earned more than $3,000 or $4,000. This year is exceptional, for the tax runs only from March 1, and the exemptions are $2,500 and $3,333.33. If they have no objections to having their salaries clipped they can allow it to be done. If they have a preference to make the payment themselves—one reason being that the payment can thus be deferred until June—they can file with the payer of the salaries a claim of exemption as regards the normal tax, but the additional assessments on the incomes above $20,000 apparently are to be made to the Government collector, and not by "the source."

Wage earners may rejoice at this merciful treatment. If they had been treated like the coupon clippers they might have had their installments of salaries clipped weekly or monthly. It is to be done but once, in addition to the final adjustment of accounts, and if it were to be done at all it is well that it should be done quickly. But the payers of salaries have troubles of their own as well as the banks. It will happen that offsets unknown to the payer at the source are deductible, and it is likely to happen rather with the large than the small salaries. This cannot be known until the Government has passed the accounts of the individual, and it is interesting to ask what will become of the tax paid in case it appears that the Government is not entitled to it. Will the Government repay it to "the source"? Or will the tax paid on account of the individual be claimable by him?

The next largest class of income-tax payers included in this set of rules is husbands and wives. They can learn when they can make returns for each other, and when the wife must make a separate return and how their separate claims for deductions must be made. "Farmers, merchants, agents compensated upon the commission basis, lawyers, doctors, authors, inventors, and other professional persons," are not presently interested. They will learn what they must do when they have their annual interviews with the Government officials. The lists of income sources upon which the tax is not withheld at the source, and of deductions allowed before income begins to be reckoned for tax purposes, are too long to be reduced, and it would not be useful to epitomize them. The Treasury rules should be read by each for himself—or herself, for the ladies are allowed to pay—and it is open to every one to say what the meaning is. The Treasury has changed its mind several times.

When the bill was pending Representative HULL predicted that it would remain permanently on the statute book. He was warranted in the prediction. He might have gone further and said that the rule of experience is that income taxes grow like a green bay tree. In his opinion the law was "wise, beneficial, and just." It is a great improvement upon "vicious class taxation," and is the beginning of a return to a "system of modernized taxation, "with the income tax as its chief "basis." He is not to be reproached for these expressions of opinion, for many agreed with him. They said at the time that the authorization of the tax signified its imposition, however contradictory to the representations on which it was enacted. They said, moreover, that the methods proposed were an intolerable nuisance. They predicted that the collection of the tax would be more certain than the benefits realized from the reduction of customs, which was the excuse for the income tax imposition. It is worth while recalling the contrast between prediction and promise, because there are many projects pending on which the same experience is in prospect.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Four proposed amendments to the Constitution of this State are to be voted upon at to-morrow's election. A summary of these amendments is printed again on this page this morning.

No voter should neglect his duty in regard to amendments to the Constitution. In this case the amendments are of unusual importance, and while one is wholly undesirable, the others should be accepted.

Vote NO on the First Amendment.

Vote YES on the Second Amendment.

Vote YES on the Third Amendment.

Vote YES on the Fourth Amendment.

AFTER STEEL CARS—WHAT?

The Sague report on the use of steel cars by the railways of the United States to diminish fatality in accidents, adopted at the State Railway Commissioners' conference in Washington on Friday, contains this passage:

> It must be acknowledged that the wheel weights now being used upon both cars and locomotives in the United States are so great as to be entirely without precedent in railroad history, and the combination of speed and heavy wheel weights, together with the extremely severe track conditions frequently met in Winter operations in this country, produce conditions which are most difficult to meet.

This means, simply, that steel cars not only fail to prevent railway accidents—in the nature of things they could not prevent them—but because of their weight, causing rails to spread and break, and the difficulty of stopping the heavier trains in emergencies, they actually increase the dangers of collision and derailment.

Steel cars are a poor makeshift, they cannot replace the vigilance, loyalty, and devotion that should be demanded of the railway operatives. Invention after invention of mechanical safety devices has been installed on American railways, and with them, as the reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission eloquently testify, has come an increased ratio of accidents due to negligence and disobedience of signals. Not only is the tendency to recklessness becoming marked, but the safety of the public is being used as a pawn in the game of forcing up wages and reducing the responsibilities of trainmen. In the recent strike on the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad the leaders threatened openly to leave the travelers on passenger trains at the mercy of green and inexperienced men. It is in the right solution of the difficulties that have arisen between disloyal unions and irresponsible managers that the public safety lies.

TAXES, ASSESSMENTS, AND CONDEMNATION.

The President of the Tax Department calls attention to the fact that on 1,906 sales of Manhattan real estate during the first half of this year the assessments were 1 per cent. above the consideration. In Brooklyn 1,223 sales showed approximate equality between prices and assessments. Mr. PURDY is right in declaring that this justifies his department in claiming compliance with the law regarding assessments. And yet on the same day a suggestive news item appeared. The owner of a plot wanted for park purposes asked four times the assessment. Undoubtedly on the average there must be over-assessments and underassessments, but such a difference between assessed and asked prices ought to be impossible. Doubtless a man may ask what he will for his own, and an asked price is neither a realized nor a bid price.

Yet it happens as a rule that property taken for public uses brings more than at private sale, and more than the assessment. It would give reality to assessments if they fixed the price at which property might be taken by the city. If any owner wished to protect himself against such an underpayment the tax valuation might be raised to suit him. But after a man pays a tax for a term of years on a valuation to which he does not object, either that is a fair price or else he has underpaid his taxes.

However Mr. PURDY may claim merit for valuations so close to the market, there are many who will think it a hardship. If prices and valuations agreed on a rising market less harm would be done. Present valuations are made on a falling market, and do not represent an owner's fair expectation on a realization at his convenience, and not at auction levels. If New York valuations represent 100 they are alone in doing so. If there is in the State another valuer so exact as Mr. PURDY his existence is not suspected. Mr. PURDY'S efficiency, therefore, reacts against his fellow-citizens, for it makes them pay more than they ought in relation to the rest of the State.

When the time comes that New York City does not need so burdensome valuations one of two things ought to come about. Either Mr. PURDY ought to relax a little or the rest of the State ought to be made to pay also on 100 per cent. valuations. That is to say, the farce of "equalization" ought to be made a reality. This will not be delayed long after the population of this city gives it the influence which it now ought to have.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Another "Cause" Suggested.

When a New England Postmaster, not long ago, decided and announced that his carriers would treat as inadequately addressed, and not try to deliver, letters that bore the "given" name of married women, instead of their husbands', he answered the angry protests that immediately arose by saying that, while there were facilities for "looking up" a "Mrs. William Henry Smith," he knew of no available record whence he could learn the abode of a "Mrs. Emma Angelina Smith."

In this case, as in so many others, the end of the story either did not appear in the papers or was so minutely printed as to escape notice, and we do not know whether the angry protests were effective or not. One can hope they were, for, while Postmasters are not expected, or at least cannot be compelled, to do the impossible, yet they are manifestly without warrant to penalize any woman's reluctance for sinking any deeper than she chooses her identity in that of her husband.

Indeed, this whole question of the married woman's name deserves more consideration than it has hitherto received, and if that were given, possibly there would be a general revolt against the custom of dropping "maiden names" at marriage. Mere custom it is, recognized rather than commanded by law—a custom nowhere very old and still unknown to a vast majority of the world's inhabitants.

No great ingenuity would be required for proving a greater social need that John Jones should advertise to all and sundry whether he is married or single than that Mary Brown should do so. That he does not have to do it is doubtless due to the fact that John Jones thinks—or until recently has thought—that when he and Mary Brown marry she belongs to him in a way quite different from that in which he belongs to her. All the women who regard this as a mistaken notion, and apparently a good many do nowadays, might well recoil from the admission of its accuracy which the abandonment of a maiden name unquestionably is.

To an etymologist, also, the calling of a woman "Mrs. Wilson" or "Mrs. Fitzhugh" or "Mrs. Powell," to mention only three of innumerable patronymics built on the same plan, is a wild absurdity, and hardly less absurd is it to call her "Mrs. Fowler" or "Mrs. Carpenter" or "Mrs. Taylor," or any one of the many occupation names. Married women who are something more than wives—writers, actresses, and the like—even now violate the nominative convention for reasons of recognized sufficiency. If other women should choose to imitate them, would any Postmaster dare to say them nay?

Benefactors Called Exploiters.

There have been in circulation for some time whispers to the effect that the enormous prices charged for minute quantities of radio-active compounds were due somewhat less to the cost of their manufacture than to the willingness and determination of the few manufacturers to make all possible profit out of an industry in which none except themselves were as yet prepared to engage. To these accusations definite form has now been given by Prof. VEIT, a distinguished scientist of Berlin.

He says that the prices demanded—and obtained—for radium and the related elements are far out of proportion to the difficulty and expensiveness of their production, and that, were it not for what he calls "business manoeuvres," the use of these substances, known to be of some therapeutic efficiency and rather confidently expected to cure several of humanity's most desperate ills, could be made cheap and therefore general.

This is a grave charge, and perhaps it would be well to suspend judgment as to its truth until Prof. VEIT proves that he can undersell the present manufacturers. It has, however, no little plausibility. For one thing, the opportunity for just such exploitation as he describes is obvious, and such opportunities are rarely neglected. For another, radio-active substances more or less vigorous are found everywhere, and the minerals in which they are most abundant are found in large quantities in more than a few places. The ore is cheap, and the only justification for putting high prices on the product must lie in the cost of extraction—a matter of process.

We have seen aluminium change in a few years from a "precious metal" to one out of which pots and kettles can be made for almost everybody. A sufficiently ingenious metallurgist may effect—or even may have effected—what should be a similar reduction in the price of radium.

Heroism in Modern Manifestation.

In the annual list of "heroes" who have earned the Carnegie medals and awards by risking their own lives to save those of others one can find interesting information as to the chief dangers that menace dwellers in the modern community, and this, of course, is also information as to the principal—perhaps the only—ways in which any of us who have an inclination toward this particular form of heroism have a chance to show our courage and devotion.

In both respects, far ahead of any other emergency, is that of drowning. Of the twenty-three rescues that were thought by the experts in heroism to be worthy of especially generous recognition, ten were those of people who had fallen into the water. The remainder included three who were threatened with suffocation, as many were exposed to fatal electric shocks, four had to be drawn betimes from under or in front of railway trains, two were put in peril by runaway horses, and one had fallen down a precipice.

The preponderance of the drowning accidents is somewhat surprising, for this is a danger against which humanity has been contending for innumerable ages, while such perils as those created by electric currents and railway trains are so new, comparatively, that we have good excuse for not knowing very well how to guard against them. The wonder is mitigated, however, when one remembers that falling into water is a mishap that almost always gives the would-be rescuer a chance, while he rarely has opportunity to do more than care for the dead and wounded after a railway disaster, and with electricity all is usually over before anything can be done. The list proves, therefore, not that we are in any great danger of getting drowned, but rather that if we be thus menaced a rescuer will probably be at hand.

The case of the past year that was considered to reveal the highest courage and devotion, and to deserve the largest recompense, was that of a man who rolled down the almost vertical side of a North Carolina mountain for 150 feet, and then hung precariously at the verge of a sheer drop of 2,000 feet more. It took two hours and a half of the hardest and most dangerous kind of work by two heroes to get him back to safety, and the story is quite thrilling enough to be the "great scene" in a novel of adventure.

FRENCH PLAYS IN NEW YORK

Are Produced Each Year by the Alliance Francaise.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A great deal has been published recently throughout the press about the establishment of a French theatre in New York. It is very doubtful that anything permanent can be accomplished in this respect in a busy city like New York, where attractions are so plentiful, and with but a limited number of French speaking people. The most recent attempt in that direction, which was much heralded in the newspapers last May, seems to have entirely collapsed, for many obvious reasons, the principal one being the lack of sufficient financial support.

That there is, however, room here for the production during the season of a few good French plays, well acted, has been proved by the growing success of the Cercle Dramatique de l'Alliance Francaise, which enters upon its ninth consecutive season this Winter, and which has now become a permanent social institution in this city. It might no doubt interest many of your readers to know of the existence of this society, which produces from three to five modern or classical French plays during the season, each play being given for three successive nights, with occasional matinees. Produced at the Aerial Theatre, New Amsterdam Annex, under the very best professional management, these performances are attracting the attention of a growing portion of the theatre-loving public. The plays are acted by native French actors, whose work is inviting comparison with some of our best Broadway Thespians. It is needless to say that the object of the Cercle Dramatique is purely artistic and educational, and that the plays are a part of the general work and propaganda of the Alliance Francaise in favor of French art and letters. RENE WILDENSTEIN,
Secretary Cercle Dramatique de l'Alliance Francaise de New York.
New York, Oct. 27, 1913.

MUSIC AT PLAYS.

Good Orchestras Would Prove an Important Attraction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is encouraging to the theatregoers who like music at the drama as well as musical comedy (and our number is legion) that the Harris Theatre has recognized that music is a real attraction by installing an orchestra once more. They have a string quartet there of rather unusual charm; hence this vote of thanks.

Productions of real dramatic excellence have always demanded the aid of music to heighten the intensity of impassioned utterance or to convey the impression of light and daintiness in conjunction with other situations. Who does not recall the first season of Sothern and Marlowe at the Lyric, and the beautiful music played at "Jeanne d'Arc" and "The Sunken Bell"? It is true audiences will chatter a bit through the music, but nevertheless the large majority like it unreservedly and miss it equally as unreservedly, enough to affect their desire to go to such theatres, as will be found out in time. Can't we make the managers believe this? A. B.
New York, Oct. 28, 1913.

Locomotive Searchlights.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there any good reason why the electric locomotives on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Road carry an ordinary 16 candle power light in place of a powerful searchlight on their fast trains? These trains come along so quietly in the dark that they are almost upon one before they are noticed.

Recently one of these trains ran down two girls who were trying to cross the tracks at Mount Vernon, instantly killing one of them. Had this train carried an efficient headlight the accident would not have occurred, for either the engineer would have seen them in time to stop his train or its light would have warned them in time of their danger.

It must be a terrific strain on an engineer to drive a train through the dark at sixty miles an hour, watching his signals and at the same time looking out for the inevitable broken rail or obstruction on the tracks.
WILLIAM W. FRESCHL.
New York, Oct. 28, 1913.

Mail Wagon Gongs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Anent the matter of the chauffeurs of Government mail cars driving through our streets at a dangerous rate of speed, there is another feature of this situation, which, it seems to me, can be well considered at the same time. I refer to the striking resemblance of the sound of their bells to the bells of cars used by the Police and Fire Departments and on ambulances. That certain branches of public service should adopt for their vehicles warnings of a particular sort is right, but if a department with as many cars as the Post Office makes use of signals which cannot be told from those mentioned above, it will not be long before an ambulance or police patrol will receive no more attention than an ordinary vehicle, even though life and property be at stake. H. J. HOTTON.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1913.

"Sly" in the Humorous Sense.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In speaking to A of a young man B, I said that certain characteristics in B reminded me of him (A). A, feeling flattered, said, "I thank you for the covert compliment." I insisted that the use of the word "covert" in that sentence was incorrect, as it is applicable in an evil sense only; what he should have said was "implied compliment." An argument arose over the proper use of the word "covert," and we agreed to submit the question for your decision. L. MARGOLIS.
New York, Oct. 28, 1913.

The Price of Radium.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article of to-day, "$30,000 Radium Purchase" is incorrect. Nobody can buy radium at $15 per milligram; the price is in the neighborhood of $180 per milligram for pure radium. CURRAN & HUDSON.
New York, Oct. 31, 1913.

THE FOUR AMENDMENTS.

Propositions to be Voted On at the Election To-morrow.

Amendment No. 1.
Vote "NO."

This provides in Section 7, Article I., of the Constitution, relating to the method of taking private property for public use, that the Legislature may authorize cities throughout the State to condemn abutting building sites in laying out or extending parks, public places, highways, or streets; these sites may be sold or leased. Cities might lose in depreciation of values, as well as gain, by this sort of speculation. The Federal Supreme Court has decided that private property cannot be condemned for private use.

Amendment No. 2.
Vote "YES."

This amends Article I. of the Constitution, providing that the Legislature may enact laws to protect the lives, safety, or health of employes; for the payment of compensation for injuries or death of employes in accidents, and for the adjustment of issues arising from such laws, without being limited by the Constitution. It permits the passage of workmen's compensation laws, such as have been passed in twenty-two States in this country and have the sanction of the best public opinion.

Amendment No. 3.
Vote "YES."

It adds two Judges in Kings County and provides that the number of Judges in any county may be increased by the Legislature to a total not exceeding one for every 200,000 population of the county. The terms of County Judges shall begin in odd-numbered years from Jan. 1 following their election.

Amendment No. 4.
Vote "YES."

This amends Section 7, Article VII., the "wild forest lands" provision. Because of freshets and floods arising in the headwaters of the Hudson, it permits the setting aside of not to exceed 3 per cent. of lands within the forest preserve for the construction and maintenance of reservoirs to regulate the flow of streams, for municipal water supply, and for the State canals. The cost of the reservoirs shall be upon the property and cities benefited. The amendment is urged by the Society for the Protection of the Adirondacks, the Chamber of Commerce, and like associations.

SUPPORTS AMENDMENT NO. 1

John Nolen Says It Would Aid Carrying Out of Public Improvements.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg the privilege of commenting upon the recent editorial article in THE TIMES entitled "Amendment No. 1. Vote 'No.'".

I know no one who has had much to do with public improvements in a large way who does not favor granting to public authority the power to take additional land, as a part of the power to carry through successfully many essential public improvements. I have been working actively in this field for ten years and have had intimate contact with many people in many States. I have attended innumerable meetings of Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, Improvement Associations, City Planning Conferences, &c. At all of them, when this subject has been discussed, opinion and action have favored it. The only question has been, how much can it be relied upon to accomplish?

Notwithstanding the fact that this power, in some form or other, has been in the hands of a number of American States and cities for six years or more, I know of no instances of its abuse or misuse. Judging from the past, both in this country and in Europe, it appears to have no tendency "to plunge the cities into real estate speculation." In fact, American cities seem not to use it except where its use is indispensable.

The Massachusetts amendment, which, I believe, is almost exactly like that now proposed for New York, was passed by a large majority (197,761 for, 98,546 against) two years ago. It has never yet been used. It will be, in the future, however, and to the great advantage of both private property owners and the general public alike. There are large plans now under consideration, the aims and purposes of which every one favors, which could scarcely have come up for consideration before the adoption of this amendment. In the years to come it will add wealth, convenience, and better general conditions to many a Massachusetts city.

JOHN NOLEN.
Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 31, 1913.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the sponsors of the "excess condemnation" amendment to the Constitution can show that the city has made money out of the vacant land, numbering over 100 parcels, which it now owns, the scheme might get some votes. The fact is that the city gets the worst of it on land purchases, and there is no reason why the debt of the city, now over one billion dollars (net) should be further increased by purchasing more land. This wild scheme ought to be killed by every voter voting "No" on Amendment 1. Merely to refrain from voting is not enough, as a majority voting thereon can carry it.
New York, Oct. 29, 1913. S. S. J.

SPLITTING A TICKET.

How It Can Best Be Done if the Voter Wishes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I observe with considerable regret your editorial in to-day's issue, in which you state as follows: "Again, the voter might wish to split his ticket, but the law as explained at the top of the ballot says that to vote a split ticket 'The elector should make a cross mark before the name of each candidate for whom he votes.' That would be a long and troublesome process."

Now, that isn't the fact. The statement is misleading to all independent voters, and is extremely unfair to independent candidates who have the courage to combat political bosses at the polls. You will find at the top of the ballot the following instructions, which should have been included in your editorial:

> If the ticket marked in the circle for a straight ticket does not contain the names of candidates for all offices for which he may vote, he may vote for candidates for such offices so omitted by making a cross mark before the names of candidates for such offices on another ticket.

In other words, to vote a split ticket the elector can put his cross mark in the circle of his party, and then in any other column he can put his cross mark before the name of a candidate that he desires to vote for, not named by his party or in his party column, and the vote will be counted for all of the candidates of his party in his party column except the candidate before whose name he put his cross mark in another column.

This is the usual way men vote split tickets. In brief, put your mark in the circle of your party column, and before the name of the candidate for whom you wish to vote, and your vote for this man will be counted in connection with the other candidates that you have voted for in your party column by your cross mark in the circle of your party column.

FRANKLIN BROOKS.
New York, Nov. 2, 1913.

KILLINGS IN STREETS

Uncurbed, and Are Worse Than "Death Avenue's" Record.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read your editorial article on mail wagon killings, referring to the appeal made by Frederick R. Coudert to Mayor Kline to submit to the Board of Aldermen an amendment to the present ordinance which will curb reckless driving of mail trucks. I join in urging the amendment, but that alone in my opinion will not curb reckless driving, as it has not been effective in the case of other motor vehicles which come under the present ordinance. The records for the last nine months in Manhattan alone show 132 deaths, and if the fatalities continue at this rate, we shall have an increase over last year. Deducting from these 132 killings six by mail wagons and three by fire trucks leaves 123 which come under the ordinance that was intended to protect pedestrians, but does not, due in part to its lax enforcement.

A proper enforcement of the law and vigorous prosecutions would show a decrease in this ruthless taking of human life in the streets by automobiles. Of the 132 homicides, there have been only 37 arrests and I believe no convictions. In other words there are 132 chauffeurs at liberty about this city who have destroyed life with machines under their hands, and still operating them in the same careless manner.

A few years ago, the killing of persons by the steam cars in Eleventh Avenue aroused this city to great excitement and committees went to Albany to see what could be done to put an end to "Death Avenue" as it became known. The deaths averaged eight to ten a year. The cars there run on a fixed track and in a location not frequented by pedestrians, while the automobile zig-zags through our city streets in many instances as fast as the Twentieth Century Limited, killing on an average over 200 human beings a year, and there is no cessation, no one adequately punished.

The establishment of a police automobile squad or bureau, with enough men whose sole duty would be to look after violations of the automobile laws and especially make arrests and prosecute the speed murderers, would, I am sure, bring about some good results, with the co-operation of the District Attorney and the Secretary of State.

Surely, the lives of our citizens are valuable enough to warrant something of this kind being done, even at an extra cost to the municipality.

GEORGE P. LE BRUN,
Secretary of the Legislation League for the Conservation of Human Life.
New York, Nov. 1, 1913.

BIG GAME HUNTING.

Col. Roosevelt Did Not Call "Hippos" and "Rhinos" Most Dangerous.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of your paper is an interview with Capt. G. H. Anderson, late of the Eighteenth Hussars, British Army. It is headed, "Elephant Worst Foe to Big Game Hunter. Capt. Anderson Fears Big Beast Most, Although a Lion Chewed Him. Disputes Col. Roosevelt. Intimates that the 'Rhino' and the 'Hippo' Furnish Very Tame Sport Indeed." The following appears in the body of the article:

> The Captain's leg was badly chewed and his body retains many mementos of his experience, but for all that, he thinks lion hunting is by no means so dangerous as going after elephant, and as for the "rhino" and the "hippo," which are considered by Col. Roosevelt as among the most dangerous beasts to tackle, Capt. Anderson smiles and says, "Nothing in it," and intimates they are apt to furnish very tame sport indeed. * * * "Rhinos and hippos dangerous?" repeated Capt. Anderson with a laugh. "They are nothing."

In none of Col. Roosevelt's utterances or writings has he ever made the assertion that "rhinos" and "hippos" are "among the most dangerous beasts to tackle."

If any of your readers wish to know the Colonel's views on this subject I refer them to the Colonel's article, "The Home Life of the African Rhinoceros, and Hippopotamus," which appeared in the November number of Scribner's Magazine. On Page 586 he says: "Personally, I consider the rhinoceros the least dangerous of all real dangerous game, although many good hunters hold the contrary view." As regards the hippopotamus I quote from Page 594:

> Ordinarily, from the circumstances of the case, there is not the slightest danger in hippo shooting, yet I was once resolutely charged by a hippo which I shot in shallow water; with jaws open it came straight for the boat, which was between it and deep water.

Despite the above remarks, enough people, blacks and whites, have been killed by both rhinos and hippos to put the careful big-game hunter on the alert whenever he runs suddenly upon one, and while his porters show their respect for the rhino by dropping their packs and bolting into the brush or scampering up a tree, he stands with cocked gun and waits for the stupid brute to depart or to charge, and, believe me, one can never be certain which it will do.

J. ALDEN LORING,
Field Naturalist to the Roosevelt African Expedition.
Oweo, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1913.

A Public Nuisance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to direct attention to what I consider a public nuisance and one which involves the neglect of duty by the police. In the vicinity of Fifty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue there is a liquor saloon which, kept going all night, is resorted to by disreputable characters, and there is a continuous disturbance by piano and howling accompaniment. The police have been communicated with and a promise made by them to look into the matter with a view to its abatement. But nothing has been done, and as it does not appear probable that anything will be done to stop the nuisance I adopt this method of making known the grievance of respectable persons in the immediate neighborhood. RESIDENT.
New York, Oct. 28, 1913.

A SONG.

(Dedicated to All Scots Abroad.)

It wasna a Rose o' Sharon;
Nae saft-born lily pale;
Nae mystic bloom o' the tree-crotch;
Nae bairn o' the dappled dale;
Nae petal o' short-lived yearnin',
A passionate sun fa's on;
Nae witherin', languid blossom
Frae gardens o' Babylon.

'Twas crushed in an ill-spelled letter;
And what o' its name or fame?
'Twas a floo'r frae his mither's garden
To a man that was far frae hame.

Noo, where was his mither's garden?
What like was the floo'r she sent?
What mem'ry cam' to the wand'rer,
Hamesick and speerit spent?
'Twas a wisp o' the auld bell-heather
Frae the land where bluebells nod;
Frae the lang-flung hills o' Scotland,
Where the purple sweeps to God.

STEPHEN CHALMERS.

SWEEPING ECONOMY PLANNED BY GLYNN

Announces as His Aim the Ultimate Abolishment of the Annual Supply Bill.

LONG A MEDIUM OF GRAFT

State Officials, Governor Asserts, Must Keep Within Their Appropriations on Pain of Dismissal.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 2.—The Annual Supply Bill, long as source of graft, is to be abolished. This, Gov. Glynn declares, will be the first purpose in his policy of retrenchment. He is impelled to take this course through his experience as controller.

The Annual Supply Bill, carrying sums to meet deficiencies to a total of from $4,000,000 to $7,000,000, often covered up little or big steals. It was the custom to hide in the bill sums for political or personal purposes, which could not get through the Legislature in any other way, and because of the ambiguous wording it was difficult for any but those who engineered an item to know what it was for. This caused the Governor each year considerable labor, and even if he scrutinized the items closely some of the petty, and sometimes the big graft would get by him.

The Supply Bill always has provided for expenditures made by State officials in excess of their regular appropriations. Despite the fact that the financial law declares that there shall be no expenditures in excess of the appropriations. In a statement issued from the Executive Chamber to-day, it is stated that "the State official who makes expenditures in excess of his appropriations while Mr. Glynn is Governor will be dismissed from the State service."

The present fiscal year commenced on Oct. 1 last. The statement says it will be the effort of Gov. Glynn to inaugurate a policy of economy and retrenchment during the rest of his administration, to the end that the Annual Supply Bill eventually shall be abolished.

"I know that this is no easy task," said Gov. Glynn, "but if every State departmental head and every State employe will co-operate with me the supply bill ultimately will be done away with, and the State thereby saved millions of dollars."

To Limit Expenditures to Needs.

Gov. Glynn proposes to limit the yearly expenditures of the State to its actual needs, and will insist that, no matter what arguments may be advanced in favor of particular appropriations, the current expenditures of the State be kept within the current income. The Governor had a long talk with State Controller Sohmer, and they agreed upon a policy in relation to the State's finances, which is to be inaugurated at once.

Other Governors have declared in favor of a policy of economy in the expenditure of public funds only to have a combination of circumstances or a change of heart prevent the accomplishment of any substantial retrenchment. Gov. Glynn declares he is not going to be so embarrassed. While he was Controller he made many substantial recommendations for reforms in the State's fiscal policies, but either through the lack of interest in these reforms shown by a Republican Legislature or by a Republican Governor, the statement says, little could be accomplished at that time. Now that he is the head of the State Government and has a Democratic Legislature at his back, as well as Democratic officials in all State departments, Gov. Glynn insists the reform he has advocated will go a long way toward making his proposed policy of retrenchment possible and decrease by several million dollars the annual expenses of State Government.

"Controller Sohmer had passed during the recent session of the Legislature," said Gov. Glynn to-night, "a law which provides that no obligation in excess of $1,000 shall be insurred in the name or on behalf of the State of New York without first having been approved by the Controller. For the first time since the present Constitution was adopted, an opportunity has been created whereby such expenditures may be scrutinized in advance. The policy of the State for years has been to make appropriations and spend them all and more without any check whatever.

Criticism Before, Not Afterward.

"The same law provides that the Controller shall receive notice of all liabilities at the time created, so that an opportunity is now provided to criticize all expenditures of the State before the money leaves the Treasury. It is well known that the practice has been to spend the money and have the criticism afterward.

"While the Legislature has from year to year appropriated moneys for the current expenses of the government for the succeeding fiscal year, these appropriations have been used for any year and liabilities have been created greatly in excess of appropriations in the belief that the next year's appropriations would provide for the illegal expenditures. The determination of the Controller to limit the expenditures of any department or institution for any one fiscal year to the amount appropriated for it for such fiscal year must necessarily do away with the deficiencies and make it possible for the Governor, for the first time in many years, to know exactly the requirements which must be met out of the State Treasury. Furthermore, the practice of securing lump-sum appropriations to provide against deficiencies which do not exist or are only guessed at must be abandoned.

"In addition to the inauguration of the new fiscal policy in these particulars, the Controller has caused to be sent to the several officers authorized to create obligations in the name of the State a carefully prepared statement of the limitations within which expenditures must be made, so that hereafter no officer of the State will be justified in making an improper or unauthorized expenditure through ignorance of the policy of the Controller in the audit of

FILM COMPANY GETS CRITERION THEATRE

"Feature Movies" to be Offered After the Run of New Belasco Crime Play.

VICE MOTION PICTURES

Special Performance Shortly of Dramatization of Rockefeller White Slavery Report.

The Criterion Theatre, long one of the leading playhouses in New York and in the very heart of the theatrical district, is to become a moving-picture theatre. Just how soon the change will be made depends entirely upon the success of David Belasco's new play, a vice drama, written by Roland B. Molineaux, who once stood within the shadow of the electric chair. This is "The Man Inside," which will come to the Criterion next week, succeeding John Mason in "Indian Summer," which is to be moved to the Fulton Theatre. Mr. Belasco expects great things of his first crime play, and does not expect to relinquish his rights to the Criterion before Spring, but the "movies" will move in whenever he moves out.

Although reports of such a move are denied by all concerned two moving-picture concerns, the Biograph Company and the Vitagraph Company, have been dickering with Charles Frohman for some time, and the latter concern is said to have obtained the house at a yearly rental of $50,000.

The plan is to put "feature films" in the theatre for which prices of admission as high as $1 can be charged and to use the house as a sort of advertising venture for the films of the producing company.

Marcus Loew, the vaudeville magnate, who owns and controls many theatres in the East, and who has just entered the field as a producer of big musical shows as a partner of Lew Fields with "The Pleasure Seekers," which comes into the Winter Garden to-night, is also preparing to use moving picture films for advertising purposes in a way in which they have never been used before.

If "The Pleasure Seekers" proves to be a success, or if it is good enough to be sent on tour, moving pictures of the piece in its various stages will be shown in all of the Loew theatres. Films have already been made of the rehearsals of the musical comedy and of scenes at railroad stations while the piece was on its short preliminary tour, and these will be displayed in the twenty or more theatres controlled by Loew in Greater New York to-night, together with announcements that the original itself can be seen at the Winter Garden. If the show is a hit on the road the films will go in advance and take the place of much of the billboard advertising commonly used.

And, incidentally, the film companies are preparing to invade the field of vice plays, and the Universal Film Company has made a dramatization of no less a volume than the Rockefeller report on white slavery, and will make pictures which will be announced under that title, with a sub-title, "The Traffic in Souls." The pictures, which, it is said, will be more realistic than several of the vice plays, are to be produced under the direction of the Traveler's Aid Society and other organizations which look out for the welfare of young girls in the cities. They are to be put on the picture screen in a New York theatre for a special performance at an early date.

"The pictures are staged," said one of the officers of the society yesterday, "to depict vividly the inner workings of the vice interests in New York City, and the snares that are being laid for young girls as described in the report. He shows the nets that the agents prepare at the large steamship piers, at the railroad stations, at the dance halls, and the stores. Considerable stress is placed, too, upon the systematization of the vice interests, and the division of the spoils and profits.

"Ever since the Rockefeller report was issued heads of settlements and social workers from all over the country have urged us to present the white slavery peril so that it would provide a lesson and a warning for every young girl. This we have endeavored to do, and in such a manner as to show them the way to escape the pitfalls. We have shown none of the glamor of vice, and have portrayed only its horrible, repulsive side, so that no phase of the life may appear in the least attractive. As the picture stands, we believe it to be a tremendous warning for all young women all over the world, and for that reason, we are going to send it to every country for presentation."

Memorial Service for Mrs. Gilbert.

A special memorial service in honor of Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, for many years a member of Augustin Daly's company, was held at Hamilton Grange Reformed Church, 149th Street and Convent Avenue, yesterday afternoon. The occasion was the unveiling of a stained glass window to Mrs. Gilbert, designed by the late John La Farge. Addresses were made by Judge Joseph F. Daly and Evert Jansen Wendell extolling Mrs. Gilbert as an actress and woman. The programme included solos by Miss Florence Mulholland, contralto, and the pastor, the Rev. Paul S. Leinbach, D., spoke briefly on the co-operation the stage might render to the Church.

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CELESTINS

CYRIL MAUDE DINED.

English Actor Honored at Lotos Club—Hurries Here from Canada.

Cyril Maude, the English actor, who is to make his first appearance on the New York stage at Wallack's Theatre to-night, received a warm welcome to the city at a dinner given in his honor last night at the Lotos Club by J. E. Dodson. Among the guests were Robert Laird Borden, the Premier of Canada; Charles M. Schwab, and Mortimer L. Schiff. Mr. Maude himself nearly missed the reception in his honor, as he did not arrive in New York until nearly three hours after the dinner began.

The English actor left Ottawa in an automobile Saturday night in an effort to catch a train at Ogdensburg which would have made connections with another train arriving here late yesterday afternoon. Everything that could possibly happen to an automobile happened to the actor's car, and it finally wound up in a Canadian ditch. Mr. Maude arrived in Ogdensburg many hours late, but found that a special train had been arranged for him, and he reached New York last night at 10:20 o'clock. He was rushed at once to the Lotos Club.

Among the speakers at the dinner were Premier Borden, William H. Crane, who spoke on "Why English Actors Come to America"; Canon Hannay of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin; Daniel Frohman, who talked about "Managing Foreign Stars"; Melville E. Stone, the toastmaster of the occasion; Mr. Schwab, Julian Street, Hartley Manners, and Rupert Hughes.

Mr. Dodson admitted that he had thought of several plans for keeping the other guests in a good humor while waiting for Mr. Maude to arrive, one of them including the putting on of a cabaret show.

"But," explained Mr. Dodson, "I did not do it because I believe that cabaret is the word that took the 'rest' out of restaurant and put the 'din' in dinner."

In speaking of Mr. Maude Mr. Stone surprised the other guests by saying that it was in Denver, and not in England, that the English actor first appeared on any stage thirty years ago, and Mr. Maude himself later spoke of his starting as an actor having been made in this country. Denver, where he began, was as close as he ever got to New York in those days, however, he asserted.

Mr. Maude said that he was bringing his daughter with him to be his leading woman in New York, and hoped for her sake, as much as for his own, that his engagement here would be a success.

MELBA-KUBELIK CONCERT.

Big Audience at the Hippodrome Overflows to the Stage.

Very many people wanted to hear Mme. Melba and Jan Kubelik at the Hippodrome last night, and the result was that when the concert began every seat in the big playhouse was filled. All the space on the enormous stage not needed for a piano and a little oasis for the artists to stand in when performing was crowded with occupied chairs clear out to the wings. Even with this seating capacity many people were turned away.

It was a typical "hurrah" evening inside. Everything the soloists did was applauded to the echo and many encores were demanded and granted. The audience carried its desire to applaud so far that several times during the concerto when the violin finished a period, the audience broke out with hand-clapping. This was taken for a signal by the ushers, and a stream of people was allowed to march down the aisles and up over the stage to their seats while Kubelik bowed, and the accompanying pianist was left to carry on the concerto unnoticed until the next entry of the violin part, when silence was restored.

There was no doubt that the audience enjoyed the music that was offered it. Edmund Burke, the pianist, opened the concert with an aria from Diaz's "Benvenuto Cellini" with success. An encore was demanded of him and he sang "Rolling Down the Rio." Kubelik then played a movement of Paganini's Concerto in D Major, in which the composer stands that the violin be tuned a half tone higher than normal, the accompaniment being in E Flat. Mme. Melba's first number was an aria from Handel's "L'Allegro and Il Penseroso," in which a flute obligato was played by Marcel Moyse. After this Kubelik and Mme. Melba each appeared individually once, and once together, Kubelik playing an obligato to Mme. Melba's singing.

CENTURY OPERA CHANGE.

After To-night All the Performances Will Be in English.

The Century Opera Company announced yesterday that after to-night's performance of "Tosca" in Italian, there would be no more "original language" performances Monday nights at the Century, the full week being devoted to English performances of the works given. In explanation of this it was said that the correspondence at the Century Opera House and the statistics of the box office show that the Monday night performances have not brought out audiences composed exclusively of the particular nationality of the opera presented. It is said that although a great many in the audiences were foreigners, the majority were people who had been unable to get seats the previous week for the performances in English, and were taking their last opportunity to hear the opera on Monday night.

The "original language" performances were embodied in the policy in the beginning because it was thought there would be a great many foreigners who would want to hear the works performed in their own tongues at popular prices. It was announced that should the public demand it, more performances would be given in "original languages." The abandoning of these performances will also lighten somewhat the burden of the opera company, for extra chorus and principal rehearsals for Italian, French and German performances will now be obviated. At the last "original language" performance of "Tosca" to-night in Italian, the principal roles will be sung by Elizabeth Amsden and Messrs. Bergman and D'Angelo.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

When "The Pleasure Seekers" opens at the Winter Garden to-night twenty Yale students will be seen in roles which, later in the week, will be filled by "supers." The new Fields production played in New Haven Friday and Saturday nights, and the Yale men joined the show then and there.

Richard W. Marquard, Jr., son of the Giants' pitcher and Blossom Seeley Marquard, will be one of the spectators of his father and mother's performance at the Palace Theatre Wednesday night, which is to be given over to the Baseball Writers' Association. The younger Marquard is just 4 months old.

The attaches and employes of the Hippodrome enjoyed a belated Hallow-e'en celebration in that showhouse yesterday afternoon when the theatre was turned over to them for their own amusement. One of the games consisted of bobbing for apples in the big tank. A dinner was served on the stage.

Victor Herbert will conduct the first performance of his new comic opera, "The Madcap Duchess," which H. H. Frazee will present at the Globe Theatre for the first time in New York one week from to-morrow night. A special orchestra of thirty men has been engaged from among the musicians who have been members of Mr. Herbert's orchestra.

Ruth Richmond has signed with Charles Frohman for "The Land of Promise," by Somerset Maugham, which is to be Billie Burke's new play. This will mark the return of Miss Richmond to Broadway after an absence of several years. During her last metropolitan engagement, when she was with "The Man of the Hour" at the Savoy, Miss Richmond met with a serious injury to her spine.

The engagement of Forbes-Robertson and Gertrude Elliott at the Shubert Theatre has been indefinitely extended. To-night, following the revival of "Passing of the Third Floor Back," the two stars will produce, for the first time in America, a one-act dramatic play, "The Sacrament of Judas," by Louis N. Parker.

Maude Adams is to be the head of two companies under the direction of Charles Frohman when she begins her New York engagement. Besides the members of her present company Mr Frohman is engaging another organization in order to make it possible for Miss Adams to give, at special performances, a number of Barrie plays, the season being called "A Cycle of Barrie Comedies." Aubrey Smith, the English actor, has been engaged as Miss Adams's leading man.

SPUGS RENEW WAR ON CHRISTMAS GRAFT

Society for the Prevention of Useless Giving Issues Its Second Call to Arms.

ANY ONE MAY JOIN CRUSADE

Mrs. Belmont and Miss Anne Morgan Plan a Big Rally in Metropolitan Life Building.

The Spugs are on the warpath again. This society, formed as a vigorous protest against the growing custom of exchanging gifts at Christmas without sentiment, the custom of making Christmas gifts for the sake of expediency, or under any other form of compulsion, was organized last year, and carried on an effective and spectacular campaign in the closing weeks of the Christmas shopping season. The call to do battle again this year against the useless Christmas present has been issued.

As officers of the Society for the Prevention of Useless Giving, Mrs. August Belmont, Miss Gertrude Robinson Smith, Miss Anne Morgan, and Miss Miriam K. Oliver, have signed the letter calling the Spugs to the first rally of the year. This is set for Nov. 11, at 8 o'clock in the evening, at the Metropolitan Life Building.

"Are you a Spug?" question the big letters of the rally notice, printed in the green and scarlet of the Christmas holly. "Anyway, come to the 'Spug Rally.'"

"You are just a year old," the accompanying letter tells the Spugs, "and the time has come for you to again show your faith in the S. P. U. G., which is the belief that the group can accomplish what the individual cannot, namely, the gradual substitution of the right spirit of Christmas giving in place of the custom of collective and exchange presents which exists to-day."

The yearly dues of 10 cents a Spug may now be sent in to Miss Morgan, who is Treasurer, at 105 West Fortieth Street, and after months of idleness the holly wreath Spug pin should again be worn in plain sight until Christmas Eve.

The society had an interesting origin. The leaders of the Vacation Savings Fund idea found that the shopgirls and other workers within their fold were weighted down by the obligation to contribute toward presents for the men and women "higher up"; that such collective giving had become fixedly customary, and that an individual refusal was practically impossible. The Savings Fund Committee—Mrs. Belmont, Miss Morgan, Miss Robinson Smith, and others—put forth the Spug idea a little tentatively. It caught on like wildfire. Every one wanted to be a Spug. Every one, who in his or her heart, had been bitterly resenting the annual hold-ups under the disguise of Christmas spirit wanted to flaunt a Spug pin with the courage that goes with a crowd.

Leaders, Spugs, and Spug Captains met in the Vacation Committee's rooms in West Fortieth Street, and had long heart-to-heart talks about it, and about the letter presents, the more worthy presents they were going to make with the money which the Spug pin had saved them. They adopted by-laws, which contained this clause:

"The object of this society shall be to eliminate by co-operative effort the custom of giving indiscriminately at Christmas, and further by every way the true Christian spirit of unselfish and independent thought, good-will, and sympathetic understanding of the real needs of others."

It has really been a movement to restore sanity to Christmas, akin to the "Safe and Sane Fourth" movement so successfully carried out, and the movement inaugurated last year by Jacob Riis and others to take the insanity out of New Year's Eve.

HEAR MME. RIDER-KELSEY.

Singer Offers Interesting Programme at Carnegie Hall Recital.

Mme. Corinne Rider-Kelsey gave a song recital in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon, which, although she is well known to the New York public, was the first she has appeared in singly. The illness of Claude Cunningham, the baritone, who was to have sung with her, made it necessary for Mme. Rider-Kelsey to give a programme without his assistance, and the recital served to strengthen the regard in which her work is held and show her entitled to a place in the field into which she made her entry.

Four groups of songs made up her programme, the first, older songs in several languages; the second, a group in German; the third, in French, and the last, in English, one of them in Scotch dialect. She was in good voice yesterday, and the result was singing that was very pleasant to listen to. Her programme was interesting, for it called for practically no florid singing or vocal pyrotechnics, but placed the emphasis on sound understanding and careful expression, demands that she was successful in meeting. On the lighter side she was very happy with songs of Scarlatti's nature and Wolf's "Mausfallen Sprüchlein" and MacDowell's "The Bluebell," both of which the audience made her repeat. She added as an encore Bemberg's "Chant Venetien" after the third group. There was an audience of very respectable dimensions, which was liberal with applause.

STRANDED IN LOS ANGELES.

The 'Enchantress' Actors Telegraph for Carfare to Broadway.

Reports of the stranding of the Kitty Gordon Company in "The Enchantress" out on the Pacific Coast have been reaching Broadway in the shape of telegraphic appeals for railroad fare from members of the chorus and the less important people in the cast. At the offices of Oliver Morosco and Al. Woods here in New York a telegram was received last night saying that at Morosco's theatre in Los Angeles a special performance was given under the direction of Morosco and Julian Eltinge for the benefit of the stranded actors and that it was hoped enough money would be raised to send the company back to New York.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT.

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in First Column.

GIORGIO POLACCO HERE.

Metropolitan Conductor to Hold Baton at the "Julien" Premiere.

Giorgio Polacco, one of the Italian conductors of the Metropolitan Opera House, arrived yesterday from Naples on the Italian steamship Taormina after spending the Summer at Covent Garden Opera House, London, and the Royal Opera House in Brussels. In Brussels he produced "The Girl of the Golden West." During the coming season Mr. Polacco will conduct the American première of Charpentier's new opera, "Julien." He said yesterday that it was a coincidence that he had conducted the first performance outside of France of the same composer's opera "Louise" twelve years ago at the Lyrica Internationale in Milan.

On the same steamer were Mario Marchesi, the prompter of the Metropolitan; Ettore Copperni, the ballet master, and Vincenzo Rischiglian, a baritone of the Metropolitan company.

Teodoro Kippal, the young Russian tenor, who was discovered last Winter on the east side by Mrs. E. M. Breitung, was another passenger. During the Summer he took vocal lessons from Pasquale Amato, the baritone of the Metropolitan Opera House, at Cesanitco, on the shores of the Adriatic. He will make his first appearance in opera at the Metropolitan during the season.

The expenses of his trip abroad were paid by Mrs. Breitung, who also purchased a small haberdasher shop for his parents on the east side.

FORM NATIONAL COUNCIL.

Y. M. H. A. and Kindred Societies of 100 Cities Represented.

Uplift work among young Hebrew men and women was yesterday undertaken in a national way, when 150 delegates, representing nearly 100 cities, met at the Young Men's Hebrew Association, Lexington Avenue and Ninety-second Street. They came from cities as far away as Denver and New Orleans, and they represented almost 300 organizations. In the new national work decided upon there are included kindred organizations or associations doing educational and social service work.

A general council was formed, with these members: Judge Julius W. Mack, Chicago; A. Leo Weil, Pittsburgh; Judge N. C. Sloss, San Francisco; D. A. Ellis, Boston; J. W. Bernheim, Louisville; Isaac Hassler, Philadelphia; Alfred Cohen, Cincinnati; Jacob Newman, New Orleans; Jacques Bach, St. Louis, and Judge I. Lehman, Judge Samuel Greenbaum, Mrs. I. Unterburg, Louis Marshall, Harry Fischell, and Felix M. Warburg, New York. The last named was elected President, and it was announced that a fund of $12,500 a year for five years has been guaranteed, equal to an endowment fund of $250,000. The council is to be incorporated and have headquarters in this city. Its object is stated to be:

The promotion, establishment, and assistance of Young Men's Hebrew Associations, Young Women's Hebrew Associations, Hebrew Educational Alliances, Hebrew Institutes, and other associations doing similar work.

A Board of Trustees was formed as follows: Jacob H. Schiff, Herbert N. Strauss, Dr. Cyrus Adler, and Adolph Lewisohn. It was stated that Drs. Benderly, Kaplan, and Magnes had offered their co-operation at all times in establishing and maintaining the religious work of all of these associations and institutes.

CHARLES G. GATES BURIED.

Men of All Minds from Many Parts Assemble for His Funeral.

The funeral of Charles G. Gates, who died suddenly last Tuesday in Cody, Wyo., after returning from a hunting trip, took place yesterday afternoon in the Madison Avenue Methodist Church. In his frequent travels Charles G. Gates met many men and made many friends in all stations of life, and by the hundreds they came together yesterday afternoon for his funeral.

There were Wall Street brokers and race track men there. Houston, Beaumont, and San Antonio, Tex.; Chicago, Detroit, and other cities sent their delegations of both business and professional men, and to all of them the man whose memory they came to honor was "Charlie."

Mrs. John W. Gates, his mother; his widow and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Hopwood of Minneapolis; Mrs. John W. Gates's brother, Edward Baker; her brother-in-law, Frank Angell, and her niece, Miss Dellora Angell, all of St. Charles, Ill., were those of the immediate family present. They, with Mr. Gates's closest friends, left the Hotel Plaza in thirty-five automobiles and went first to the church for the service. After it they drove to Woodlawn Cemetery, where the body was placed in the Gates family mausoleum, which has been built since the death of John W. Gates.

The officiating clergymen were the Rev. Wallace McMullen, until recently pastor of the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church; the Rev. M. L. Burton of Northampton, Mass., and the Rev. J. W. Lagrone of Kingsley, Iowa, who was for many years in Texas, where he became the intimate friend of both John W. and Charles G. Gates. Nahan Franko, also a family friend, played two violin solos for the service, both of which he played at the funeral of John W. Gates. They were the "Largo," by Handel, and "Traumerei," by Schumann. The church choir sang "Lead, Kindly Light," "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and "Abide With Me."

There was a profusion of flowers. The coffin was completely covered with orchids and lilies of the valley, and towers of white lilies, chrysanthemums, and red roses reached above the pulpit on both sides of it.

The honorary pallbearers, thirty-eight in number, were Charles G. Smith, Henry R. Winthrop, Harry S. Black, Dr. Fellowes Davis, Jr.; Charles E. Herrmann, Arnold Schlaet, Elgood C. Lufkin, William C. Poillon, William C. Brown, William S. Kinnear, William A. Merriman, Frederick K. Pulsifer, Herbert L. Jones, John A. Black, Augustine L. Humes, William E. Young, Allan A. Ryan, Frank H. Hubbard, Frank A. Munsey, Franklin W. M. Cutcheon, John B. Dennis, and Lewis H. Laphan, all of New York, and Joseph S. Cullinan, William A. Green, and William C. Hogg of Houston; R. H. Woodsworth, W. M. McReynolds, and Frank Ireland of Port Arthur, Tex.; H. J. Benson of San Antonio, P. A. Heisig of Beaumont, G. Watson French of Davenport, Iowa; Wayne C. Bogan of Detroit, and Jacob A. Wolford, John A. Mitchell, James C. Hutchins, Ort C. Wells, John G. Jenks, and John Lambert of Chicago.

Others present were George W. Perkins, James B. Brady, Fred Sterry of the Hotel Plaza, B. M. Fellows, Col. William D. Mann, Charles M. Schwab, and William R. Hearst.

Coroner Denies Poison Report.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CODY, Wyo., Nov. 2.—The story being circulated as to the manner of death of Charles G. Gates at this place, is without foundation in facts.

LOUIS HOWE, M. D.
Coroner, Park County, Wyo.

The report was that Mr. Gates had died from an overdose of poison, given as a stimulant, and not from apoplexy.

PIKE'S PEAK HIGH AS EVER.

Geological Survey Explodes Yarn That It Had Sunk 39 Feet.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The story from Denver that Pike's Peak had sunk thirty-nine feet in the last three years was exploded in a Geographical Survey bulletin issued to-day. The Peak hadn't sunk an inch.

"Somebody," the bulletin declared, "has simply been comparing the exact altitude of the mountain, recently determined by the Survey as 14,109 feet, with the old railroad or barometer figures of elevation."

The bulletin said there is slight likelihood that Pike's Peak will sink within the lifetime of the American Republic.

'THE GIRL OF TO-DAY' AWAITS THE JUDGES

Vast Number of Photographs Sent to The Times Now Ready for Artists' Inspection.

BIG LAST HOUR RESPONSE

Interesting Task for Judges to Pick 29 Young Women for the Christmas Times.

Now that the photographs are all in that can be considered in connection with the effort of THE NEW YORK TIMES to find "The Girl of To-day," it may be permissible to mention that those who have had to do with the handling of those photographs have had their hands full arranging the pictures so that they could most easily be viewed by the seven distinguished artists who constitute the jury that will pass upon them. The hundreds of photographs that poured into the office of THE TIMES on Friday and Saturday upset all previous calculations as to the response that would come from the invitation of THE TIMES to send in pictures of typical American girls.

However, these photographs have been lined up by hundreds, and disposed to best advantage. There is no skying in this display for the judges. There has been no elimination, and there will be none except by the experts. The seven artists who will select the twenty-nine photographs for the special section of the Christmas number, which will be illustrated by the new and wonderful rotogravure process, and the one from among the twenty-nine that in their opinion comes nearest to representing the "Girl of To-day," which will cover the front page of that section, will have an interesting task. The layman would find it difficult.

Each of the artists who will act as judges is well known as the portrayer of a phase of the American Girl. The Christy Girl and the Harrison Fisher Girl have smiled from the cover of many an illustrated magazine, and the types pictured by Philip Boileau, Clarence F. Underwood, James Montgomery Flagg, C. Allan Gilbert, and Penrhyn Stanlaws are known and recognized all over the country. Nowadays, most people don't have to look for the signatures of those artists on their illustrations. Each has made a style of his own.

Howard Chandler Christy's name has been associated for some years with a type of American girl his pictures have made famous. Mr. Christy, who was born in Morgan County, Ohio, in 1873, was a pupil of the National Academy of Design, of the Art Students' League and of William M. Chase, in New York. He received a bronze medal at the Paris Exposition of 1900, and at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo in 1901, he received honorable mention.

While Mr. Boileau was born in Quebec, and was educated in England, he has done most of his work in this country, and his American Girl is well known. Mr. Boileau studied art in Italy. He is 50 years old.

Mr. Underwood was born in Jamestown, N. Y., in 1871. He was a pupil of the Julian Academy in Paris, studying under Constant, Laurens, and Bougereau. He is a member of the Society of Illustrators.

Mr. Flagg, born at Pelham Manor, in 1877, was a pupil of Herkemer, in England, and of Victor Maroc, in Paris. Mr. Flagg not only paints, but writes.

Mr. Fisher is a native of Brooklyn, having been born across the East River in 1875. He studied in San Francisco, but has made his home in New York for some years.

Mr. Gilbert was born at Hartford, Conn., in 1873. He was a pupil of Constant and Laurent, in Paris.

Penrhyn Stanlaws's portrayal of the American Girl attracted attention while he was still an undergraduate at Princeton, almost a dozen years ago. Since then Mr. Stanlaws has studied in Paris under Constant and Laurens.

CHINESE TO SEE OUR MINTS.

Three Here to Study Coinage System for Home Government.

Among the passengers who arrived on the American liner New York from Southampton yesterday were three officials of the Chinese Government, who were educated in this country. They were Shih Chen Hu, Senior Clerk of the Ministry of Justice; Fei Sung, representative of the Board of Finance, and Lo Tong, Chief of the Criminal Department of the Ministry of Justice.

They are here to make a tour of inspection of the mints of the United States in the interest of their Government. They will first go to Washington, where they will be the guests of their legation, and afterward will visit Philadelphia, New Orleans, and San Francisco. They were met at the pier by Y. Y. Yong, the Chinese Consul, and Koo Chi Loo, the Vice Consul, and escorted to the Waldorf-Astoria. They leave to-day for Washington.

Arrivals on the Liner New York.

Some of the passengers arriving yesterday on the New York from Southampton were:

Capt. C. A. K. Berlun, Miss Helen Hunter, Mrs. C. V. King, Miss R. J. Miller, R. N. McLean, Col. and Mrs. Hugh T. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Sullivan, W. C. Storer, Roy Woodrow, and B. D. Woodward.

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LIEUT. COL. BREWERTON DIES

Civil War Veteran Passes Away in 76th Year—Was in Libby Prison.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 2.—Lieut. Col. Henry Feltus Brewerton, U. S. A., a veteran of the civil war, died this morning at his home, 157 Westfield Street. He had been ill for several months.

Col. Brewerton was born in Troy, N. Y., on June 30, 1838, the son of Gen. Henry Brewerton, who was for several years the Superintendent of the West Point Academy.

It was while Col. Brewerton was completing his education in Munich, Germany, that the civil war broke out. Col. Brewerton immediately quit the university and, returning to this country, offered his services as a soldier. He was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Fifth Artillery and served with distinction in the Peninsular and Shenandoah campaigns. He was brevetted Captain for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Cedar Creek.

Shortly after this Col. Brewerton was invalided home. On his return after a partial recovery he fell into the hands of Confederate troops disguised as Union men. He was taken to Libby Prison and confined there, while his family, not knowing his whereabouts, believed him killed. Later an exchange of prisoners was made, and Col. Brewerton was released. He was retired in 1892 with the rank of Major and subsequently, by an act of Congress, was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Col. Brewerton was a member of the Loyal Legion and was one of the founders of the Military Service Institute. He is survived by a widow and three children.

Robert H. Clifford.

Robert H. Clifford, who for many years was a familiar figure on the Eastern race tracks, where he controlled the opera glass privilege, died at his home at 1,376 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, last night, after an illness of one year. At the time of his death Mr. Clifford, who was 56 years old, was part owner of Osborne's Hotel, Sheepshead Bay. Some time ago Mr. Clifford went to Daytona, Fla., for his health, and word received from that city said that he was progressing nicely. Last Thursday night he returned to his home and when his wife opened the door he fell to the floor unconscious. He was then brought back to Flatbush.

Dr. Alexis M. Leon Dead.

Dr. Alexis Marcy Léon, a well-known physician of this city, died suddenly yesterday morning at his residence, 79 East Fifty-sixth Street. He was born in New York City March 25, 1857, and was graduated from Manhattan College in 1875. He studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he was graduated in 1878. He was a member of the County and State Society, and a Fellow of the American Medical Association, a member of the Alumni Association of St. Mary's Hospital, and visiting physician of St. Francis's Hospital. His father was the late Dr. Alexis Léon. Mrs. Léon, five daughters, and a son survive.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN F. BUCKLEY, son of Benjamin Buckley, who was Mayor of Paterson, N. J., in 1848, died on Saturday at the home of his niece, Mrs. Bernard Fifield, 37 Hamilton Street, Paterson, aged 72 years. He was a Captain of a company of the Second Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, during the civil war, and was wounded in one of the battles of the Wilderness. For the last eleven years he was Custodian of the Paterson Court House.

WILLIAM B. THETFORD, a Rockaway restaurant owner, died on Saturday at his home, 273 Sumner Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 73 years.

ELIZABETH DAYBILL, widow of Alfred Daybill, a broker, is dead at her home, 1192 Elmore Place, Flatbush, aged 64 years.

WASHINGTON LOWDEN, in the livery business at 482 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, died on Saturday at his home, 15 Lenox Road, Flatbush, aged 72 years.

HENRY J. MOLLOY, a wholesale ice dealer in Brooklyn, is dead at his home, 84 South Eighth Street, Williamsburg, aged 44 years.

RICHARD E. GALBRAITH, a real estate operator at Hoboken, N. J., died in his office there on Friday, aged 71 years. He served a term as Mayor of Hoboken, and for a number of years was a member of the Common Council. He was Chief of the Fire Department for three years.

JOHN SCHRIM, retired from the shoe business, died on Friday at his home, 2,251 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 47 years.

ARTHUR GRIESBACH, an inspector for the New York Telephone Company, died Saturday at his home, 1,050 Fifty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, aged 27 years.

MARY MERRIFIELD, wife of William J. Merrifield, Auditor for Robert Gair & Co., is dead at her home, 44 Grant Avenue, Brooklyn.

ANNA M. FARRINGTON, widow of Samuel S. Farrington, manufacturer of scales, died at her home, 1,660 New York Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 76 years.

JOHN MONAHAN, a retired policeman, died on Saturday at his home, 111 Lewis Avenue, Brooklyn. He was a veteran of the civil war, and had been a policeman twenty-three years.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

ASINOF.—Oct. 28, 484 Convent Av., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Asinof, a daughter.

BECK.—Oct. 30, 1,083 Hoe Av., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Beck, a daughter.

GREENE.—Oct. 29, 108 West 141st St., to Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Greene, a son.

HARTMAN.—Oct. 29, 1,190 Madison Av., to Mr. and Mrs. S. I. Hartman, a daughter.

HAUSEN.—Oct. 28, 970 Prospect Av., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Hausen, a son.

LUBETKIN.—Oct. 28, 472 West 141st St., to Mr. and Mrs. B. Lubetkin, a son.

LYONS.—Oct. 28, 466 15th St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Lyons, a daughter.

MATTHEWS.—Oct. 28, 600 West 138th St., to Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Matthews, a son.

SHERRY.—Oct. 29, 301 West 109th St., to Dr. and Mrs. E. Sherry, a daughter.

WASSERMAN.—Oct. 29, 703 Halsey St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. C. Wasserman, a son.

Engaged.

BERLER—REISFELD.—Sadie Reisfeld to Nathan Berler.

CRONHEIM—BERNSTEIN.—Hazel Bernstein to N. B. Cronheim.

DAUMAN—SOLOMON.—Sadie Solomon to Samuel Dauman.

FARKAS—ABRAHAM.—Florence S. Abraham to Joseph D. Farkas.

FINKELSTEIN — GOODFRIEND. — Rose Goodfriend to Abraham Abbey Finkelstein.

FLASTER—MOKE.—Ruth Moke to Leo Flaster.

GELLNER—OBER.—Lilly M. Ober to Max Gellner.

GOLDMANN—GOLDBERG.—Hilda Goldberg to Jack M. Goldmann.

GREENBERG—MANHEIMER.—Millie Manheimer to Jack Greenberg.

HARKAVY—KAHN.—Esther G. Kahn to Henry H. Harkavy.

HELLER—FEINBERG.—Dorothy Feinberg to Julius Sidney Heller.

KLARR—UNGER.—Sadye Unger to Samuel Klarr.

LAZARUS—LEVY.—Laura Levy to Nathan Lazarus.

LEIBOVITZ—BERG.—Reda Berg to Ephie Leibovitz.

LESSER—BIMBERG.—Viola Bimberg to A. E. Lesser.

LEVY—FRIEND.—Muriel B. Friend to Mortimer F. Levy.

LEVY—LESSER.—Carrie Lesser to Louis Levy.

LOWENTHAL—JARNOW.—Rhea Jarnow to Benjamin Loewenthal.

MANNHEIMER—SICHEL.—Jeannette Sichel to Charles S. Mannheimer.

MEYER—LOWENSTEIN.—Edna F. Lowenstein to Claude Meyer.

PAULY—FRIEDMAN.—Sara J. Friedman to Eddy Pauly.

PETCHESKY—DRESDNER.—Dora Dresdner to Louis Petchesky.

PETERS—WILLAMS.—Irene Williams to Frederick Peters.

PLATT—OLLENDORFF.—Mildred Ollendorff to Harry A. Platt.

RAMUS—WEIL.—Hilda H. Weil to Ira Ramus.

RITIN—HOFFMAN.—Gertrude Hoffman to Henry Ritin.

SCHUSTER—MATTHEWS.—Sadonia Matthews to Joshua Schuster.

SIMON—COOPERMAN.—Anna Cooperman to Benjamin Simon.

SOLOMON—FLAXMAN.—Ethel Flaxman to Michael Solomon.

TAUSSIG—FLUHS.—Therese Fluhs to Hugo Taussig.

TEICHMAN—KLEIN.—Rose Klein to Alfred R. Teichman.

TISHMAN—VALENTINE.—Anna Valentine to David Tishman.

WEINBERG—LOEBL.—Ruth Loebl to Harry Weinberg.

WEINGARTEN—ARNSTEIN.—Caroline Arnstein to Melville D. Weingarten.

WIEDER—GOTTLIEB.—Laura Gottlieb to Louis M. Wieder.

WOLF—GREEN.—Tilly Green to Sydney H. Wolf.

Our initial bow

Few restaurants advertise at all, and such as do are satisfied to subordinate service and cuisine to cabaret considerations.

It seems to be generally understood that it is the province of the restaurant to cater to the acoustic sense rather than to the palate.

Personally, we believe that many people in New York would like to see the balance of power taken from the orchestra and restored to the kitchen.

Music at the Claridge may be taken for granted, but as we are restaurateurs and not impresarios, these Cla

GIANTS LOSE TO WHITE SOX---FOOTBALL---ATHLETICS---TROTTING

'REB' RUSSELL GETS REVENGE ON GIANTS

White Sox Win by 9 to 4 Score Before Big Houston Crowd.

BY JOHN J. McGRAW,
Manager of New York Giants.
Special to The New York Times.

HOUSTON, Tex., Nov. 2.—Before the biggest crowd which has greeted us on the trip, we were defeated here to-day by the White Sox by a 9 to 4 score. Rebel Russell, whom we defeated a few days ago in Bonham, got sweet revenge. Russell and Speaker joined our party to-day and will go to the Coast with us. Art Fromme was the victim of fourteen White Sox hits, but then Fromme was in poor shape after the long rides over these Bush League railroads.

Although our special didn't roll in here until 1 o'clock this morning everybody in the party was up, in anticipation of being afforded the luxury of a real bed which did not have all the motions of a sea-going hack. Rooms had been engaged for us and we all had the best night's rest we have had since we started living on the sleepers. We need this rest, because there is a long ride ahead of us across the desert wastes of Western Texas and Arizona.

It was a perfect baseball day, and the crowd was so large that it overran the outfield, and ground rules were necessary. We have many friends here because the Giants always play here in the Spring. Our friends were disappointed at our defeat, but there were enough White Sox fans here to celebrate the Chicago victory. Most all of the players had been seen here before, except Jim Thorpe. Jim got a real ovation when he appeared at bat. In the fourth inning Thorpe was hit in the side of the head by a pitched ball and almost knocked out. He had to retire from the game, and his place was taken by Mike Donlin, who was allowed back in the game by a stretch of kindness from Umpire Bill Klem, who had previously put Mike out of the game for discharging too much oratory.

To-morrow we go to Corpus Marlin, where a great reception awaits us, I understand. All of our boys will be glad to see the old training grounds again, because we all expect to be back here next March. Marlin Springs is going to declare a holiday for us.

The White Sox went after Fromme from the start. Weaver hit the first ball Fromme pitched for a single, and then two passes, another single and a two-bagger into the crowd netted three runs. The Giants did not get started until the third inning, when singles by Thorpe, Meyers, and Snodgrass gave us two runs. In the next inning Merkle singled, stole, and scored on Meyers's single, which tied up the game 3 to 3. Double plays in the second and third pulled Fromme out of tight holes, and in the fourth they fell on him heavily. Three heavy hits chased in a couple more runs for the Sox.

A base on balls in the fifth was the beginning of more trouble for us, and two singles, a sacrifice hit and a sacrifice fly gave them two more counts. A wild throw by Chief Meyers in the sixth, after Rath had singled, accounted for another run, and Merkle's wild throw in the eighth, trying to catch Weaver at third, permitted the shortstop to score.

The Giants made a feeble rally in the ninth. Merkle led off with a two-bagger into the left field crowd and scored on an error by Daly. Russell then put on more steam and retired the side before we could do any more damage. The score:

WHITE SOX.	AB	R	H	PO	A
W'ver, ss.	4	1	2	3	1
Rath, 3b.	4	2	1	0	2
Sp'ker, cf.	5	1	1	1	0
C'ford, rf.	4	1	1	2	0
Daly, lb.	5	1	1	7	1
Sch'fr, 2b.	3	0	1	0	1
Mat'ck, lf.	2	1	2	2	0
Schalk, c.	4	2	2	7	1
Russell, p.	3	0	1	0	4
Total.	34	9	14	27	10

GIANTS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sgr's, cf.	5	0	2	1	0
Magee, lf.	5	0	0	3	1
Lobrt, 3b.	4	0	0	4	1
Doyle, 2b.	5	0	2	3	4
Mrkle, 1b.	4	2	2	8	0
Dool'n, ss.	4	0	0	2	3
Thrpe, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Donlin, rf.	2	0	0	0	0
Meyers, c.	4	0	1	5	0
From'e, p.	3	0	0	0	4
Total.	37	4	8	24	13

Errors—Lobert, Merkle, Meyers, Daly, (2,) Schaefer, Russell.

Chicago	3	0	0	2	2	1	0	1	0	—9
New York	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	—4

Two-base hits—Merkle, Meyers, Speaker, Crawford, (2,) Mattick, Russell. Sacrifice fly—Mattick. Double plays—Magee and Doyle; Lobert, Doyle, and Merkle; Schafer, Daly, and Weaver; Crawford and Weaver. Base on balls—Off Fromme, 4; off Russell, 1. Hit by pitcher—Thorpe. Struck out—By Fromme, 1; by Russell, 6. Left on bases—New York, 6; Chicago, 8. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Sheridan.

FEDERAL LEAGUE CONTRACT

New Method of Carrying Warfare Into Major Baseball League Camps.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 2.—A form of contract, which it is said is acceptable to the Baseball Players Fraternity, was adopted at to-day's session of the Federal League magnates here. To-day's action is another move in the ball war which the Federal League purposes to carry to the major leagues. It has been reported that unless the major leagues include in their contracts certain conditions demanded by the Players' Fraternity the players will refuse to sign and will turn to the Federal League.

It was announced at the meeting that George Stovall, former major league manager, had signed to lead the Kansas City Federal Club next season.

Four clubs filed with Acting President J. M. Gilmore of Chicago a list of major league players with whom they had been negotiating.

The magnates adjourned to-night to meet in Chicago Nov. 15, when a President of the organization will be elected.

Pitcher Steele Weds St. Louis Girl.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWTON, N. J., Nov. 2.—Announcement was made here to-day of the marriage in Milford, Penn., last Tuesday, of William M. Steele, a pitcher for the St. Louis Nationals, to Miss Anna S. Doyle of St. Louis. The ceremony was performed by a Justice of the Peace, John H. Ludwig. The couple will later leave on a Southern trip.

Gedney Farm C. C. Elects Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 2.—The newly incorporated Gedney Farm Country Club held its first meeting at the Gedney Farm Hotel at White Plains to-night and elected the following officers: Robert E. Farley, President; Thomas Conklin, Vice President; Charles E. Burr, Secretary, and C. H. Mitchell, Treasurer. The following Governors were chosen for the coming year: R. E. Farley, George Lubbers, Thomas Conklin, C. E. Burr, L. Ward Prince, Kenneth M. Murchesson, L. S. Jackson, George Allen, and Howard Willets. Mr. Willets will give two silver golf cups to be played for this month. Following the meeting Mr. Farley gave a dinner party to the members present. The club has more than 100 members, and has spent $100,000 in erecting a clubhouse not far from the Gedney Farm Hotel and laying out a fine eighteen-hole golf course.

Three-Cushion Billiard Title.

If Joseph Carney of San Francisco is successful in his attempt to wrest the three-cushion billiard championship from Alfred De Oro this week, there will be no more title play in three-cushions or pocket billiards in New York this season. Carney is to play De Oro on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights at Doyle's Academy. If he wins he will return to San Francisco and compel his challengers to go there to play.

Benny Allen, who recently captured the pocket billiard title from De Oro, is holding it against all comers at Kansas City. So if the Cuban is deprived of his three-cushion honors this week the only cue champion to hold forth in New York will be Willie Hoppe, king of the balk-liners.

Carney is a former champion. He defeated De Oro in Denver more than two years ago and no title match has since been played here. De Oro had to go out to California last Spring to recapture the championship. Carney did not hold his title long as John Horgan of St. Louis, took it from him two months after Carney defeated De Oro. The Lambert diamond medal, the title and a substantial purse are at stake in the forthcoming match. It will be the regulation affair of 150 points in blocks of 50 each night. Albert Cutler will referee.

MASTERSON'S EASY WIN.

New York A. C. Runner Captures St. Anselm's Road Race.

Frank Masterson of the New York Athletic Club won the 3¼-mile weekly road race of the St. Anselm's Athletic Club yesterday in the fast time of 16 minutes 43 seconds. J. J. Williams, Federal Athletic Club, was second, and J. Losgar, College Point Y. M. C. L., third. Masterson won by several hundred yards, and would have made better time had any of the runners been able to push him.

The largest pack of harriers that ever covered the club course started and forty-five were timed at the finish. Masterson went into the lead at the start, and was never in trouble. The real contest was between Williams and Losgar, the former securing second place by less than five yards.

J. Fitzgerald, the professional runner, started fifteen seconds after the pack got away in an effort to break the record of Harry Smith for the course. He failed by six seconds. The order of finish:

Masterson, N. Y. A. C., 16:43; J. J. Williams, Federal A. C., 17:15; J. Losgar, College Point Y. M. C. L., 17:16; Gels, Holy Cross Lyceum, 17:39; J. Staats, unattached, 17:40; E. Rank, Holy Cross Lyceum, 17:55; J. Lindquist, Trinity A. C., 17:56; E. Erikson, unattached, 17:58; J. Burrill, Trinity A. C., 18:01; C. Davis, Trinity A. C., 18:10; J. Dwyer, Trinity A. C., 18:11; J. Veriturini, Ozanam A. C., 18:12; Price, unattached, 18:13; Weis, unattached, 18:14; T. A. Hughes, Ozanam A. C., 18:16; J. Moore, unattached, 18:28; E. Fitzsimmons, St. Vincent Ferrer A. C., 18:29; J. T. Flynn, St. Anselm's A. C., 18:32; M. Redlich, Glencoe A. C., 18:33; D. Monoca, Ozanam A. C., 18:34; G. Dolan, unattached, 18:35; G. Karnboursanos, Greek American A. C., 18:37; G. Kuppler, Greek American A. C., 18:38; W. Priefer, Trinity A. C., 18:50; T. B. Laura, Ozanam A. C., 18:55; F. Ranka, St. Anselm's A. C., 19.00; M. Rosen, M. V. Y. M. H. A., 19:07; M. Dooley, St. Anselm's A. C., 19:08; G. Schwartz, unattached, 19:25; T. Anthony, Greek American A. C., 19:29; J. McCabe, Glencoe A. C., 19:50; F. Toomey, Federal A. C., 19:52; W. Tenka, Union Settlement A. C., 20:05; M. Hirsh, unattached, 20:10; W. Cozine, St. Vincent Ferrer, 20:11; D. Kerpulos, Greek American A. C., 20:20; J. Primoschic, St. Anselm's A. C., 20:25; T. Heropulos, Greek American A. C., 20:45; M. Eliscu, unattached, 21:01; Z. Woulas, Greek American A. C., 21:02; M. Dettmar, St. Anselm's A. C., 21:11; T. Gordon, St. Vincent Ferrer, 21:25; M. Pappachriston, Green American A. C., 21:26; Howard Harris, Putnam A. C., 21:40; G. Henriques, Spanish American A. C., 22:04.

ELIONSKY'S NOVEL FEAT.

Young Giant Swims Eight Miles with Hands and Feet Tied.

Buster Elionsky, the 265-pound nineteen-year-old New London Life Saving Commodore, yesterday swam from Brooklyn Bridge to Bay Ridge with his hands and feet bound and tugging a boat with passengers weighing over half a ton. He covered the distance—which in its zigzag course measured eight miles—in 3 hours 11 minutes.

The water was cold, but the aquatic Hercules stuck to his task. The Dutch collar which was attached about his shoulders and chest cut into his skin severely when he had to tug his load across the currents swirling around the Battery wall.

After waiting for two hours on the dock for the tide to turn oceanward, Elionsky finally toppled over amid cheers at 12:40 P. M. It took him several seconds to come to the surface, and then several minutes before he could be attached to his burden, as the tide carried the boat away from him. When he got on his way an eddy carried him under the next dock south, but he labored through it and headed out to midstream.

It was his intention to go down the Buttermilk Channel. When the party reached the Battery it was seen that the swimmer had kept to near the Brooklyn shore in order to avoid the tide, then headed for the mouth of the North River. He went along the west shore of Governors Island. Swimming almost entirely under water so as to offset the wind, he cut across toward the Brooklyn shore. After an hour of game labor he got within a few hundred yards of the Edison plant, Fifty-second Street, Bay Ridge, the goal of his ambition, where he was dragged aboard the boat.

Sheridan A. C. Holds First Run.

The Sheridan A. C. of the lower east side held its initial road run yesterday over some of the downtown streets, with S. Silverstein of the home club the winner by more than an eighth of a mile in 23:07, after leading all the way. M. Greenberg, a clubmate of the winner, was second, in 23:40, with A. Perlman of the Brownsville F. C. third, more than 300 yards back. The summary of the first ten follows: S. Silverstein, Sheridan A. C.; M. Greenberg, Sheridan A. C.; A. Perlman, Brownsville F. C.; A. Knoll, Sheridan A. C.; A. Levine, unattached; I. Heifgot, Phoenix A. C.; M. Seinfeld, Sheridan A. C.; L. Cohen, Brownsville F. C.; L. Levy, Rutgers Place Gym; H. Goodside, Sheridan A. C.

Los Angeles Auto Road Race.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 2.—With 575 miles of race course stretching before them over city streets, mountain roads, and desert trails, twenty-five automobiles will leave this city at daybreak to-morrow on the sixth annual Los Angeles-to-Phoenix, Ariz., speed contest. The course has only 150 miles of boulevards, while the mountain roads measure 100, and the sandy thoroughfares through the desert 254. Six prizes, totaling $9,500, will be awarded. The winner will receive $3,500.

Tie Game at Soccer.

A drawn game was the result of the encounter between the Hudson United and Hamilton football elevens in their Metropolitan League contest played at Huber's Oval yesterday. The score was two goals each and a singular point was that three of the goals were the result of penalty kicks.

Combination work by the Eureka F. C. enabled them to win their New York Amateur League championship fixture from the Longfellow F. C. at Emerson Field yesterday by the score of two goals to nothing.

Playing before a crowd of three thousand persons at Columbia Oval yesterday, the German F. C. and the Camerons played the first round of the United States of American Football Association cup-tie competition for the National Challenge Cup. The Germans emerged victors by the one-sided score of 5 goals to 0.

In a Metropolitan League game at McCombs Dam Park yesterday the Chelsea F. C. succumbed to the St. George eleven by 2 goals to 1.

Fresh from half a dozen well-fought victories the Brooklyn F. C. met the I. E. T. Strollers in the first round for the National Challenge Cup and defeated them handily yesterday at Wadley Field by 3 goals to 0.

In the first round of the A. F. A. cup tie series the Brooklyn Celtics easily disposed of the Bronx United eleven at New Bronx Oval by 8 goals to 2 yesterday.

By a score of 8 goals to 1 the Overseas Wanders defeated the Clan Chisholm in a New York Amateur League game at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday.

One of the surprises in Metropolitan soccer yesterday was the victory of Columbia Oval F. C. over the New York Celtics by 1 goal to 0 at Lenox Oval.

At Knight's Oval, Greenpoint, yesterday the Greenpoint F. C. easily defeated the Smyrna eleven by 5 goals to 1.

The Clan McDuffs had little difficulty in annexing their New York Amateur League game with the Spanish American F. C. at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday by 6 goals to 0.

TEAMS SHOWING MORE OPEN PLAY

Notre Dame's Game Proves Great Possibilities of the Forward Pass.

Football coaches are learning slowly but surely this season that the open, running game has the greater scoring possibilities under the present rules. They are realizing that with all its risk and difficulty of execution the forward pass is the best ground-gaining play that can be developed under present-day gridiron conditions. The East learned a lesson from the Middle West at West Point on Saturday, when Notre Dame showed a greater development of the possibilities of the forward pass than Eastern elevens have undertaken to master. While the Army's defense against this play may have been weak, the Westerners had the play so well timed and planned that the player on the receiving end was always in place to take the ball, and there was always sufficient interference about him to keep the opposition away from him until he made a sure-fire gain.

Notre Dame's ends and half backs were so thoroughly schooled in this play that it worked with machine-like smoothness. Of course, the team was fortunate in having such an accomplished player as Dorais for throwing the ball, but nevertheless the receivers of the pass so placed themselves as to catch the ball before the defense could smear the play. There was always that element of uncertainty about where and to whom Dorais was going to throw the ball. It never went to the same player twice in succession. Both half backs and both ends were equally skilful in catching it. Often one of the Notre Dame players was off to one side all alone to take the pass, and Dorais didn't even have to hurry to get it to him.

While there was a predominance of open play in Notre Dame's game, there was enough of the line-smashing play to keep the style of attack varied. With this combination of both styles of attack the Army players were kept in constant doubt as to the solution of the play. The Westerners used excellent judgment in choosing their plays. The team had thorough drilling and showed that it was possible to play the wide-open game without the numerous fumbles which have marred many of the games this season. The Notre Dame team is coached by Jesse Harper, who used to play with Chicago. There is no doubt that teams of the Middle West have made greater progress with the forward pass than in the East. The big eleven of the East have always given much attention to developing a defense against this play, but have always viewed it as a risky plan of attack to use in big games.

Everybody expected that our Harvard was going to make a good showing against Cornell, and there is no ground for disappointment. Haughton has built up another football eleven well grounded in the fundamentals of football. He has a line of forwards of tremendous power on defense and quick chargers on offense. The team knows football and makes few errors, from which the team's opponents can take advantage. The Harvard team showed rare generalship and judgment against Cornell. Harvard has a strong defense against the forward pass, as was shown Saturday when two of these were intercepted by Crimson players with distressing results to Cornell. The Harvard team plays with remarkable unity. It accomplishes what it sets out to accomplish. And it has the talent to do it with. Logan fitted in as quarterback on Saturday as if he had been playing in the position all season. Haughton can place a substitute in almost any position and not affect the harmony of play.

The big game of the week will be the Harvard-Princeton at Princeton on Saturday. Harvard's showing against Cornell does not make Princeton's chances look any brighter. One thing is certain, however, that the Tigers' defeat by Dartmouth and the addition of Eddie Hart to the coaching staff has brought about a big change in the Princeton team. A defeat will sometimes wake up a team to its own weakness as nothing else can. The placing of Glick at quarterback and with Law in the game to do the punting, there was a great improvement against Holy Cross Saturday. Law averaged forty yards in his kicks, which is the best kicking that has been seen at Tiger town this season. Princeton's play was opened up more than ever before, and they showed a greater variety of plays and better execution. However, it is going to take a tremendous lot of improvement to bring the Tiger up to the standard that Harvard has been showing in its games this season.

The most depressing shock of the day fell to Yale's lot when the Blue team, which should be well along toward something like its best form, was completely weak against a team which is not unusually strong. The surprising part of it was that little Colgate really knew more real football than Yale did. The much-lauded Yale defense was ruthlessly bowled over by an ordinary football attack. Yale not only lacked power in defending its own goal line, but when they had opportunities to rush the ball they were devoid of consistent ground-gaining plays.

Indeed, it looked after the second half as if Yale really lacked stamina. In the second period they showed one outburst of a powerful rushing game. From midfield they rushed the ball down the field on straight football tactics to the Colgate goal lines in seven plays. But this promising attack then stopped. Not once later in the game did the Yale team show anything approaching that rushing power. The drive and power of the attack seemed to have been all used up in that one brief rally. Yale's poor showing on Saturday clouds the Elis chances in the big games which are soon to come. On Saturday Yale will meet the Brown team. Brown has shown remarkable improvement during the past two weeks, and at Providence their confidence has been restored, so they will go into the game with a strong ambition to repeat Colgate's trick.

Pennsylvania's 17 to 0 victory against Penn State was encouraging for the followers of the Red and Blue. Penn used a more open game and a greater play programme than at any time this season, while the defense was much stronger than it was against the Indians a week before. By winning Saturday Penn beat Penn State for the first time in three seasons. The Quakers have a task laid out for them this week when they line up against Dartmouth. It is the first time the Hanover collegians have been on the Penn schedule, and will go to Franklin Field with all the confidence of a highly successful season. Dartmouth got a surprise from Amherst Saturday, and Coach Cavanaugh started out thinking that he could win with second-string players. Amherst was coming so strong that Dartmouth had to use the regulars, and they had to do their best to win. Dartmouth also sprang a line of successful open football.

The Navy made an encouraging showing against Lehigh and showed a line of open football which gives the Navy more serious consideration than before this season. The Naval Academy's hope of winning the game against the Army has greatly increased during the past few weeks.

CHANGES IN YALE TEAM.

Several Players May Be Dropped as Result of Colgate Game.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 2.—While the Yale football coaches admit that there will be some changes in the team this week Head Coach Howard Jones pointed out to-night that there is no time for many. The eleven is wearied by its Colgate battering of yesterday and must rest to-morrow and Friday before Brown is met. It will be given only two days of work on the week of the Princeton contest and one during the week of the game with Harvard. The coaches feel that there is no time for reorganizing the eleven's attack, but they point out that the two Colgate touchdowns came on Yale fumbles, and that this week fumbling will be tackled and the Yale attack strengthened.

Two tasks in building up the eleven are faced, finding a new quarterback to replace Cornish, whose playing days were terminated when he received a fractured jaw yesterday, and settling the make-up of the rush line. In the line Pendleton and Marting will resume playing this week, and their presence should establish the defense, which was rocky yesterday. Avery and Cooney played yesterday when not quite in their best physical condition, but they escaped injury, and will be in prime form before the close of the week. Carter is clearly out of the game till the Harvard match, but "Red" Brann will be back in the competition for right end this week.

There has been talk of moving Capt. Ketcham out to end for the final games, because of the lack of material of quality in that position, but the instability of the centre of the rush line has caused a veto to be put on this scheme.

Finding a successor to the brilliant Cornish is admittedly a depressing job. Thompson, next in line, ran the freshmen eleven last Fall in the final games, because of the removal from the team of Wilson, through a slight injury. He has failed to show a high standard of generalship this Fall, and the eleven will suffer keenly the loss of Cornish. Hammer is a possibility at quarterback. He ran the team in the final period yesterday.

Yale men believe that the time has come when upsets in football against the big universities at the hands of minor colleges will be as frequent as baseball victories by the little colleges have become. Many minor colleges have baseball nines stronger than the teams of Yale and Harvard, and the football elevens of Colgate and Washington & Jefferson have clearly earned a rating as high, if not higher, than the Yale team, which both outplayed in the recent games.

Yale coaches have decided to make the practice this week absolutely secret for the first time this season. Till the present time undergraduates have been admitted to the daily drill, but they will be barred hereafter. Thompson, second string quarter back, as well as Cornish, was disabled during yesterday's game and compelled to retire. Indications are that either Wilson, Wheeler or Cornell will be moved back to quarter.

Cornell Players In Good Shape.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 1.—None the worse for the hard game they played against Harvard yesterday, the Cornell football team reached here this morning from Boston. With the exception of Jack O'Hearn, Cornell's crack right end, the team came out of the contest in good physical condition, only a few minor injuries being reported, and Head Coach Shaw said he felt sure that the entire 'Varsity team would be in shape for the Michigan game next Saturday. O'Hearn sustained a bad eye injury, but the coaches are hopeful of having him in shape for the Michigan game.

The Cornell coaches praised the Harvard team as a strong, all-around eleven, though they considered the Crimson weak in kicking game, which Shaw, who is an old Yale man, was much impressed with Brickey and Hardwick of the Harvard back field, not only because of their football ability but because of the tremendous physical strength they possess. The coaches are not downhearted about the result, as all feel that Cornell did the best she could against a team much more powerful physically than the Ithacans.

Hard Practice for Dartmouth.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 2.—The comparatively poor showing made by the Dartmouth team yesterday has put a different aspect on the coming Pennsylvania and Carlisle games, and the team on its return from Amherst to-day faces a hard practice week. The game yesterday was satisfactory in only a very few particulars. The substitute back who has been sought so long apparently came to light in the person of Cannon, and the punting powers of some of the team have suffered a shock which will better their work in the future. The work of the backs was, on the whole, good, and the team was defensively strong. Amherst's score being a fluke. The practice of this week will be aimed at the Penn game, and will aim at a final polish to the team's work. A fortunate chance is the fact that Dartmouth has uncovered no plays in the past two weeks, while Penn State gave Penn enough of a tussle to allow the Dartmouth scouts a good line on the latter's formation. These will be used by the scrubs in this week's practice.

Syracuse After the Ithacans.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 2.—In the current number of the Cornell Era James R. Day, Chancellor of Syracuse University, asks for "one sound reason" why the controversy between Cornell and Syracuse should be continued. He says, "I would like to have those opposed to friendly athletic relations between these two great universities set forth their reasons clearly and fully. The present situation reflects seriously upon both institutions."

He says that he does not think one student in 500 knows or cares anything about the old controversy. Athletics are pure in both universities; he says no more in one than the other. He pleads that the two universities are neighbors, and that they should be neighborly. He urges a spirit of friendship and helpfulness.

Football Player May Die.

PHOENIXVILLE, Penn., Nov. 2.—George Gay of Blacckinton, Mass., who was injured in a football game here yesterday between Pottstown eleven and Union Club, is in such a critical condition to-night that physicians at the hospital hold out little hope for his recovery. In the third period of the game, Gay, who was playing full back, was tackled and thrown heavily, fracturing his spine. Gay was formerly a star on the Ursinus team. He has played on the Union Club two seasons, and was coaching the team this year.

Morris and Commerce To-morrow.

The football teams of Morris High School and High School of Commerce will play their scheduled game in the series for the public schools championship to-morrow at the Polo Grounds at 2 P. M. Both teams are confident of victory, and a capital game seems sure to result.

LIPTON HAS FAITH IN NEW CHALLENGER

British Yachtsman Praises Designer and Captain of the Shamrock IV.

With the lull in the yacht racing season, the British followers of the sport are watching closely the progress of the building of Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock IV., which is being constructed from the designs of Charles Nicholson, who has been very successful in building the seventy-five-foot sailing yachts. With an interval of many years since the last America's Cup race, there will naturally follow many changes in the sailing masters and captains of the American and English yachts. W. P. Burton, who will steer the Shamrock IV., is one of the best known amateurs in English yachting circles. His chief success was with the famous Britomart in the fifty-two-feet linear racing class, with the fifteen-metre yacht Ostara and the nineteen-metre Octavia. Although the owner of these vessels handled them himself, no small measure of their success was due to the personality of Albert Turner, who has been appointed captain of Sir Thomas Lipton's new cutter. Capt. Turner has been largely responsible for bringing Mr. Burton's yachts to the line in the high state of efficiency which has characterized these vessels. He has always shown that power of command over his crew combined with the cool judgment and restraint which should be essential in the captain of a racing yacht.

With these two leaders the British baronet expects to lift the Cup, and much of his confidence is shared by many British yachtsmen, who have considerable faith in Nicholson's yacht constructive abilities. Lipton, in discussing the outlook over the next international yacht race, said:

"While I was personally always willing to race under any condition with a 90-footer or a 75-footer, just as the New York Yacht Club pleased, I had to be careful not to agree to terms that would impose any undue handicap on the future challenger or on boats from this side of the water. Several times I was advised to withdraw my challenge, but I stuck to it, and now the signed conditions are in my pocket. I am glad I did. I am perfectly satisfied with them, and the conditions do not compel the Americans to meet me with a boat the same size as my Shamrock IV., viz., 75 feet, but I am convinced—in fact, I have always been convinced throughout the negotiations—that this will be done.

The announcement that Cornelius Vanderbilt, J. P. Morgan, and Frederick G. Bourne have formed a syndicate to build a cup defender is sufficient guarantee that the contesting boats will be of equal size. Three better representatives of good, clean sport cannot be found in the country and they are also among three of the richest men in America, and it is stated in the papers that they have given Herreshoff a free hand in the matter of expense. This is a pretty tall order, but it does not scare me.

"I believe that in Charles Nicholson I have the finest yacht designer in the world, and in Mr. Burton a man who knows how to steer her to victory. You can depend on me that I shall spare no effort to bring back the cup, and I am sure you will be pleased to know that Mr. Nicholson is getting on well with my fourth Shamrock, and, although it will be the first boat built in this country under the American rules, under which the Americans have now been building for nearly ten years, I am sure that it will be able to hold its own whatever happens.

"Both the challenger and defender, under the conditions which have just been signed, will be better types of useful yachts than the freaks which we were formerly compelled to send across the Atlantic, and I can say without any hesitation that I have a better chance of winning the cup than I ever had before. I would just like to add that I have often heard people talk about American sportsmanship, but no one living has had more experience of them than I have had, and can say honestly that no man could receive fairer and kinder treatment than I have. I never want to meet any better sportsmen than my American friends."

That the challenger will have a hard task to lift the cup already recognized in certain quarters of British yachting circles. The Field laments the fact that the contest is again to be between vessels of extreme design, and says Sir Thomas Lipton will be at a big disadvantage from the effect. The contests are divided into two classes. Before 1894, it is asserted that the contending boats were seaworthy and their owners could live on board during the sport. It is pointed out by the same authority that after the year of 1894 the reverse was the case; the vessels reached an extreme type, and could no longer be compared with the other racing yachts of their date. As though apologizing for a prospective defeat, The Field article says:

"Next year, notwithstanding anything that may be said to the contrary, we consider the contest will proceed in the same groove in which it has run since 1894, that is to say, it will be between extreme vessels.

"In these circumstances Sir Thomas Lipton cannot fail to find himself at a great disadvantage. He must build a very light vessel and tune her up in British waters, he must then unrig her and lose a lot of valuable time sailing her across the Atlantic under a jury rig. In America she will have to be re-rigged and tuned up again in time for the first match on Sept. 10, 1914, when the great contest will take place.

"With so many obstacles in his way, it is fair to hope his opponents will give him credit for, his sportsmanship, and make it as easy for him as possible to bring his new Shamrock to the starting line in good trim. They might well assist him by placing no restrictions upon towing the yacht when the weather makes it difficult for her to sail during her ocean passage. We believe the cup will be defended by a yacht of her own waterline length, and it is satisfactory to learn that the members of the New York Yacht Club, who are connected with the defense of the trophy, are the leading yachtsmen of America. So far, therefore, as the actual race and the measurement rules and the sailing rules are concerned, there can be no cause for complaint, for the match will be a fair one. The disadvantages to which a challenger is subjected—disadvantages many of which are insuperable in modern times so long as the present conditions attached to the cup by the New York Yacht Club prevail—are so numerous, that every yachtsman knows that Sir Thomas Lipton has entered upon a herculean task."

WOISIN LEADS CYCLISTS.

Acme Wheelman Wins Four Races in Interclub Series.

Fred Woisin of the Acme Wheelmen captured the annual interclub cycling championship yesterday by scoring twenty points in the series. Woisin was in splendid form and captured first place in each of the four events decided. Gus Wohlrab of the New Jersey Division of the Century Road Club Association finished second in three of the events and third in the fourth race, which was at five miles.

In the opening event at one mile Woisin covered the distance in 2 minutes 27 seconds. Wohlrab was second, about twenty yards behind the winner. Five cyclists started in the three-mile race, in which Woisin scored another easy victory. He was five seconds ahead of the second man.

The Acme rider outclassed the field in the five and ten mile races, which completed the programme. In the former event he led at the finish by twenty seconds, and in the long-distance contest he was more than a minute ahead of the second man. All the events were covered in fast time.

The team race between the following clubs in the league will be held on Sunday: Acme Wheelmen, Century Road Club of America, New York State Division; Century Road Club Association, New York Division; Century Road Club Association, East New York Division; Glunz Wheelmen and New England Wheelmen of New York. The summary:

ONE-MILE RACE.

Position, Name, and Club.	Time.
1—Fred Woisin, Acme Wheelmen	2:27
2—Gus Wohlrab, C. R. C. A., New Jersey Division	2:30
3—Harry Aron, Glunz Wheelmen	2:35
4—A. Morgan, C. R. C. A., New York Division	2:38
5—J. Welton, New England Wheelmen	2:38
6—H. Zabelicky, C. R. C. of Am.	3:01

THREE-MILE RACE.

1—Fred Woisin, Acme Wheelmen	8:04 4-5
2—Gus Wohlrab, C. R. C. A., N. J.	8:10
3—A. Morgan, C. R. C. A., N. Y.	8:19 1-5
4—J. Welton, New Eng. Wheelmen	8:27
5—H. Aron, Glunz Wheelmen	8:38 1-5

FIVE-MILE RACE.

1—Fred Woisin, Acme Wheelmen	13:39
2—A. Morgan, C. R. C. A., N. Y.	13:58 2-5
3—Gus Wohlrab, C. R. C. A., N. J.	14:07
4—J. Welton, New Eng. Wheelmen	14:37 4-5
5—H. Aron, Glunz Wheelmen	14:24
6—H. Zabelicky, C. R. C. of A.	15:46 2-5

TEN-MILE RACE.

1—Fred Woisin, Acme Wheelmen	27:25
2—Gus Wohlrab, C. R. C. A., N. J.	28:34 1-5
3—A. Morgan, C. R. C. A., N. Y.	28:35 4-5
4—J. Welton, New Eng. Wheelmen	29:37 4-5
5—H. Aron, Glunz Wheelmen	29:45 1-5
6—H. Zabelicky, C. R. C. of A.	33:19

Fordham Ready for Villa Nova.

Final preparation for the Villa Nova game to-morrow at Fordham Field will be made this afternoon when Head Coach Tom Thorpe drills the 'Varsity eleven in the new plays especially designed for Fordham's big game.

Villa Nova will present practically the same line-up which last season routed the Maroon. On the other hand Fordham will offer a new team to the opposition of the heavy Pennsylvanians and one in which the student body places great confidence because of the decisive defeats it has administered to St. Peter's, Rensselaer and Seton Hall. Villa Nova's record in the gridiron this season is not impressive, still, whenever it faces Fordham the closest kind of a contest is sure to result. "Bud" Wymand will get back into the game to-day. The coaches will probably place him at centre again and shift Frank Mulvey over to one of the guard positions, O'Brien holding down the other. With Vin Kane at left and Dunn at right tackle, the smashing line attack of Villa Nova, which won the game from them last Fall, is expected to be fully resisted and the Maroon backfield will have a capable defense for their open field play. Only one 'Varsity player will be out of to-morrow's game.

Princeton Coaches Encouraged.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 2.—Princeton's experiment with a new eleve nagainst Holy Cross on Saturday was so successful that the coaches expect to initiate the final week of preparation for the Harvard contest without making any changes except in the case of Phillips, who will return to his regular position at left tackle. The victory over Holy Cross, while larger than some of the coaches wanted, has given the team a basis for reasonable amount of confidence, and the coaches are not worried over the possibility of its growing into overconfidence.

All of the Tigers came through the contest without injuries, and the entire squad is ready to get into the scrimmage this week. The 'Varsity is due for two days of scrimmage and possibly a third, and after that two days of secret work for the Harvard contest. A big delegation of Princeton coaches saw the Harvard-Cornell game, and the Tigers will have a chance this week to show what they can do against the Crimson eleven's tactics as seen through Princeton's eyes.

Harvard Squad In Shape.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 2.—Trumbull, the Harvard 'Varsity centre, sustained a serious bruise of his side in yesterday's game, with Cornell, which will keep him out of the Princeton game next Saturday and may possibly prevent his playing again this season. Otherwise, the coaches announced to-night, the squad came through Saturday's contest in excellent shape.

"Eddie" Mahan, the half back, who has been confined to the infirmary, had a slight operation performed on the injured member last night. It is doubtful whether he will be in condition to play Saturday against the Tigers, but it is hoped that he will in be in condition for the Yale game.

Wins Long Motor Cycle Race.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Nov. 2.—Paul Derkum of Los Angeles to-day won the San Diego-Phoenix motorcycle race of 414 miles across mountains and desert. His time was 16 hours 4 minutes, 35 minutes better than the best time made by automobile racers between the same points.

DENVER FAILS IN SPEEDWAY RECORD

Nathan Straus Drives Old Trotter in Special Trial Over Drive Half-Mile Course.

Although Nathan Straus a veteran road driver handling the reins over his favorite grey gelding Denver, 2:12¼, failed to lower the half-mile Speedway record of 1:00 made six years ago by Andrew Crawford's trotter Invader, the Harlem River Speedway yesterday presented an attractive appearance.

A special card of events had been arranged by the Brush Committee and although the efforts of Denver proved fruitless the record crowd of 5,000 persons was treated to the best racing seen on the drive in some years. The exhibition of Denver against the drive record was the chief medium for the large crowd in addition to two other special competitive races for Class A.A.A. and Class A.A. pacers. The fastest of these events produced James A. Murphy's newcomer from Lexington in Pickles, a chestnut gelding with a mark of 2:03¼. It was the first appearance of Pickles on the drive and after taking the opening heat from Edward J. LaPlace's former champion Master McKerron in a dri

AUCTION SALES

Merchandise.

Fire Underwriters' Sale

Thursday, Nov. 6th, 1913

at 10:30 A. M., at our Salesroom, 46-50 Wooster St., N. Y. City,

We will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, for account of whom it may concern, entire Salvage Stock of

H. R. Ware Corporation

Department Store, New Rochelle, N. Y., consisting of General Dry Goods, Cotton Piece Goods, Hosiery, Underwear, Sweaters, Sheets, Notions, Toilet Articles, etc., etc. Also

Friday, Nov. 7th

at 10:30 A. M.

Crockery and Toy Department.

Most of the Stock in Good Condition. Terms of Sale—Cash. Deposits from all buyers. Stock arranged for sale and sold by

Leopold Gans Company

Tel. Spring 16.

Stock on Exhibition day before Sale.

David W. Biow & Co.

Tel. 2436-2437 Franklin. 13-15 Lispenard St.

To-day, MONDAY, Nov. 3, 10:30 A. M.,

Special Peremptory Auction Sale of

1,000 LOTS OF

General Merchandise

Ladies', Misses' and Children's

Cloaks and Suits

SKIRTS, SHIRT WAISTS, DRESSES,

FANCY FURS

Fur and Fur-Lined Coats.

1165 Pieces—

Chinchillas, Boucles, Astrachans, Overcoatings, Worsteds, Serges, Etc.,

direct from leading Mills and Agents. All new, seasonable goods for present wants.

Wednesday, Nov. 5th, at 10 o'Clock

BURLING & DOLE, Auctioneers, 7-11 Greene St. & 337-341 Canal St., N. Y.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ASSIGNMENT of MAX MAGNUS & CO. to Abner S. Werblin.

Charles Shongood will sell Wednesday, Nov. 5th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., at 35 West 19th Street, New York, assets of above concern, consisting of ladies' coats and suits, woolens, trimmings, sewing machines, cutting tables, safe, fixtures, &c.

BLUMENSTIEL & BLUMENSTIEL, Attorneys for Assignee, 27 Cedar St., N. Y.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE 4 of the Personal Property Law, the undersigned will cause the following-described property to be sold at public auction at No. 536 West 40th Street, Manhattan, New York City, on the 10th day of November, 1913, at nine o'clock in the forenoon:

One Speedwell Model B 2½ Truck, of capacity of four tons and numbered 634, together with the tools and parts appurtenant thereto.

THE SPEEDWELL MOTOR CAR COMPANY.

By STOVER & HALL, Attorneys, 60 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City.

Bankruptcy Sales

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of E. C. HAINES & CO., INC., Bankrupt.

Take notice that the real and personal property of the bankrupt above named will be sold by Charles L. Brookheim, trustee, at public auction by Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on November 4, 1913, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the bankrupt's premises at Bedford Hills, N. Y.

The property to be sold consists of about thirteen thousand chrysanthemums now in the greenhouses and about to bloom, the trustee's right, title, and interest in and to 2¼ acres of land, with greenhouses, cottage, and barn thereon situate, said real estate being subject to rent and tenancy also horses, wagons, general farming equipment, flowers, plants and trees, seeds and bulbs, cash registers, florists' tools, refrigerators, insecticides, and a complete tree, shrub, and flower nursery; also the trustee's right, title, and interest in and to the use of the name of E. C. Haines & Co., Inc.

There will also be sold at the aforesaid time and place and by the trustee the fixtures contents of store situate at Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw any and all property from said sale.

The property must bring at least seventy-five per cent. of the appraised value.

For further particulars concerning sale apply to the trustee's attorney at his undersigned address.

Train for sale leaves on Harlem Division at Grand Central Station at 8:50 A. M.

Dated New York, October 21st, 1913.

CHARLES L. BROOKHEIM, Trustee, 100 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

CLIFFORD G. LUDVIGH, Attorney for Trustee, 31 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of NATIONAL PERFUME CO., Bankrupt.

Please take notice that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold at public auction under the direction of A. Gordon Murray, Esq., Trustee herein, by Charles Shongood, Esq., United States Auctioneer, at the bankrupt's place of business, at No. 50 Warren Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of November, 1913, at 10:30 A. M. A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

A large stock of perfume and toilet waters, powders, soaps, creams, &c., material and machinery used in the manufacture of the above, large quantity of paper, packing boxes, cartons, bottles, labels, &c.; also furniture and fixtures, including a large safe, desks, chairs, showcase, filing cabinet, sample trunks, &c.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw from said sale any property which does not bring at least seventy-five per cent. of the appraised value.

Dated New York, October 21st, 1913.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

CHARLES L. GREENHALL, Attorney for Trustee, 320 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LITTLE HUNGARIAN RESTAURANT, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, Nov. 10th, 1913, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 507 West 143th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of tables, chairs, crockery, fixtures, &c., used in the restaurant business.

Inspection Nov. 7th and 8th between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ARTHUR B. GOTTHOLD, Receiver.

COOK & ELGAR, Attorneys for Receiver, 45 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIMON BLATT, Bankrupt.

Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Friday, Nov. 7, 1913, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 123 5th Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of furs, feather boas, skins, desk, safe, fixtures, &c.

Inspection Nov. 5 and 6, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

MARCUS HELFAND, Receiver.

ENGEL BROTHERS, Attorneys for Receiver, 132 Nassau St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of COHEN BROS., Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Nov. 3, 1913, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 Spring St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of shirtwaists, raw material, machinery, two motors, electric fans, safe, typewriting, fixtures, &c.

BERTHA REMBAUGH, Receiver.

SAMUEL S. BRESLIN, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AMSTERDAM WINE STORES, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Nov. 3rd, 1913, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1.288 Amsterdam Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of wines, liquors, soft drinks, shelving, fixtures, &c.

WALTER CARROLL LOW, Receiver.

MAXWELL DAVIDSON, Attorney for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of the KALIL CATERING COMPANY, Bankrupt.—John Young, Auctioneer, sells Monday, November 3rd, 1913, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 28 Park Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of wines, liquors, cigars, &c., &c.

JOHN L. LITTLE, Trustee.

YANKAUER & DAVIDSON, Attorneys for Trustee, 261 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Two Unusual Advertising Methods.

Apropos of the agitation for more honesty in advertising comes a report from Alabama saying that one of the big retail dry goods stores in that State has publicly asked its customers to notify the management in case they ever find anything in the store's announcements that is not borne out by a visit to the establishment. "To all intents and purposes," a recent advertisement says, the statements made in these columns are honest and sincere. The officers of this business would no more have their printed word a misrepresentation than their spoken word. They are entirely willing that the character of their business should be judged by their advertisin." Along this same line is an announcement of a certified bargain sale which was made not long ago by a well-known Boston store. In this advertisement, which occupied a full page, every item offered at the sale appeared above a facsimile of the signature of the head of the department showing it. This was done to show the public that the merchandise offered and the prices asked for it were right and fair.

***

New Method of Drying Wood.

Commercially successful drying of wood for use in various vehicles, by means of a kiln in which humidity can be regulated, is the latest achievement of the forest products laboratory at the University of Wisconsin. The kiln has been perfected only recently, but it is now being used to dry several kinds of wood. Heretofore manufacturers never have been entirely successful in curing wood by the use of artificial heat because of the high percentage of waste incurred in checking, warping, and other losses caused by uneven drying. Many kinds of wood which possess the qualities necessary for vehicle construction have been discarded because they cannot be dried successfully. But, after drying in the new humidity kiln, many of these formerly discarded woods are being used successfully. The variety of woods which can be used for such purposes will be greatly increased as the kiln is perfected. This method of drying is particularly adaptable to expensive material on which the loss incurred in curing is generally excessive.

***

Women to Wear Suspenders.

Among the most extreme and interesting of women's wear novelties are suspenders built on lines to correspond with men's suspenders, says The Dry Goods Economist. Some of them, made of black velvet and finished with gorgeous buckles, are particularly striking. They are very dressy, and are tailored in effect, and are especially appropriate for wear with the new black separate skirts and fancy lace blouses. Equally unique and attractive are trouser-garters made of pleated chiffon and attached to garters decorated with hand-made roses. This article is appropriate for wear with the extreme divided skirt, with slashed skirts, or with dancing frocks. Among the special holiday novelties now shown is a "Tango" boudoir cap. This cap has the frill caught up, wired and shaped in a point at each side. It can be had in a wide variety of novelty nets and laces, or in chiffon.

***

Home Runs Cost $23,146.80.

The baseball season just closed proved expensive to one of the well-known companies manufacturing smoking tobacco. This concern is known to practically all lovers of the game because of its standing offer of $50 in cash to the player who hits a specified part of its advertising sign, which is usually displayed well within reach of the playing field. In the season just ended 228 players hit the part of the sign specified, their accuracy costing the company $11,400. In addition to this amount, $11,746.80 worth of tobacco was given free, in cartons of five-cent packages, to players who hit the company's sign, but who were not lucky enough to win the cash prize offered. More than seven tons of tobacco were distributed in this way.

***

Turkish Cigarettes May Go Up.

The ravages of the Balkan war have left tobacco culture in Asia Minor undisturbed, so that an average yield of tobacco has been harvested this year in that still Turkish domain. Agreeable as this news may be to American cigarette manufacturers, says the United States Tobacco Journal, the additional news that the price has risen from 16 cents to 37 cents a pound will hardly prove a comfort to them in the keen cigarette competition in this country the price of Turkish cigarettes has been cut so savagely that it seems inevitable that under the doubling of the price of the raw material the price of these cigarettes will either have to go up or their quality will have to be lessened.

***

New Veilings Sell Well.

Manufacturers of veilings report excellent business this Fall, despite the unfavorable reports in regard to the complimentary reports regarding veils that came from Europe from time to time last Summer. Novelty veils are said to be moving especially well. One of the newest veils, which is being shown in all the best shops and which is selling rapidly, is called the "Minaret." This veil is so arranged with five figures to the yard that it can be cut to any desired length and have only one figure showing on the face. This figure is generally adjusted on the cheek to simulate a beauty spot.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—JULIUS C. KOHN, Plaintiff, against SELIG FALK et al., Defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 28th day of October, 1913, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of November, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

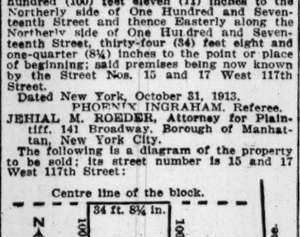
Beginning at a point on the Northerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, distant two hundred and sixty-five (265) feet seven and one-half (7½) inches Westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the Northerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street with the Westerly side of Fifth Avenue; running thence Northerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue, One hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; thence Westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, and along said centre line of the block thirty-four (34) feet eight and one-quarter (8¼) inches; thence Southerly and again parallel with Fifth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the Northerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and thence Easterly along the Northerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, thirty-four (34) feet eight and one-quarter (8¼) inches to the point or place of beginning; said premises being now known by the Street Nos. 15 and 17 West 117th Street.

Dated New York, October 31, 1913.

PHOENIX INGRAHAM, Referee.

JEHIAL M. ROEDER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 15 and 17 West 117th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is Ten Thousand Two Hundred and Thirty-three 21-100 Dollars, with interest thereon from the 22nd day of October, 1913, together with the costs and allowance amounting to Five Hundred Eight 03-100 Dollars, with interest from October 22nd, 1913, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is Four Hundred Thirty-four 40-100 Dollars and interest.

Dated New York, October 31, 1913.

PHOENIX INGRAHAM, Referee.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Hemp Plaits Classified and Freight Charge Protest Upheld.

The Board of United States General Appraisers has sustained a protest by M. J. Corbett & Co. regarding the classification under the tariff act of 1909 of hemp plaits. The merchandise was returned by Appraiser Higgins as manufactures of hemp, duty being taken at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 358. The importers relied on the claim that the goods were properly dutiable at 20 per cent., under Paragraph 422, as plaits, dyed, bleached, colored, or stained.

The board dismissed a protest by Wilder & Co. of Tampa, Fla., on the ground that it was not in proper form for consideration by the tribunal. It appeared that there was no question about the rate of duty assessed, and the Collector of Customs was only asked to reliquidate the entries on the basis of the value stated in the invoices. The paper containing this request was not the board held, such a protest as would confer jurisdiction upon the tribunal, and should have been finally disposed of by the Collector himself.

The Hudson Trading Company was sustained in a protest relating to freight charges from the port of exportation to the port of entry. The invoice showed on its face the freight charges as required by law, but were not deducted upon entry, as they should have been. The board held that the failure to deduct was evidently a clerical error.

Protests filed against the legality of reappraisements were overruled. The importers included F. H. Shallus and Finkelstein Brothers.

Theh Board has decided that dinner or menu cards in chief value of paper and hand painted were not paintings under the Tariff act of 1909. Collector Mitchel levied 35 per cent. ad valorem, under Paragraph 420, on manufactures of paper. A. A. Vantine & Co., the importers of the goods, asked a rate of 15 per cent. under Paragraph 470.

The board also considered a protest by Charles D. Stone & Co., regarding the classification under the Act of 1909, of steel carving knives and forks. A duty was taken by the Collector at Chicago at 14 cents each and 15 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 154. The importer contended for duty under the same paragraph, at 1 cent each and 15 per cent. ad valorem, asserting that the knives and forks were not dutiable as assessed, as the handles had been coated or plated with nickel. The board held that the importers failed to prove their contention.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 2.—Companies incorporated yesterday included:

Wood, Nathan & Virkus Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan, type machines and printing machinery; $175,000; Henry Elsa Wood, Paul Nathan, James S. Wright, 1 Madison Avenue, New York.

Long Island Seed Company, Incorporated, of New Hyde Park; $100,000; Alice L. Garvey, Sarah M. Garvey, Francis B. Garvey, New Hyde Park.

Murphy, Rivinac & Co., Incorporated, of Manhattan, contracting, construction, trucking, breeding, racing; $32,000; Benjamin N. Liles, John M. Murphy, James H. Gair, Times Square Hotel, New York.

Richmond Paper Novelty Manufacturing Company, Incorporated, of Port Richmond, stationery, paper decorations; $10,000; Albert D. Pentz, Jr., Moses A. Hoppock, William W. Bryan, New Brighton.

Crescent Slide Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan, advertising; $10,000; Peter Hoyt, Mildred W. Hoyt, Edward F. Breier, all of 1,966 Broadway, New York.

Substantial Investors Corporation of Manhattan, financial news bureau; $10,000; John J. Lane, Paul J. Dubois, Edwin H. Collins, 5 Nassau Street, New York.

New York State Natural Gas Corporation of Pavilion; $25,000; Roy A. Streeter, Leslie J. Texter, Roy C. Corbin, West Falls.

Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Nov. 1.—The following companies were incorporated at the State Department here to-day:

The Gulf States Steel Company, New York City; capital stock $15,000,000; mining, mills, factories, collieries, &c. Incorporators: Robert Bills & Co. $183; S. Heilman & Co., $13; Bloom & Horner, $7; Alfred A. Wood, $247; Edward J. Ryan, $37, and Henry K. Golenbock, $10. Liabilities are said to be $2,500 and assets $1,000. They began business in February, 1913.

THOMAS J. MITCHELL of 620 West 116th Street, formerly a silk manufacturer, filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities, $10,372, and nominal assets, $11,528, a claim against the Mitchell Watchung Company for money advanced, open account, salary, and breach of employment. Henry W. Runyon, trustee in bankruptcy of the Mitchell Watchung Company, has a claim against Mr. Mitchell for $4,400.

SAMUEL H. RICHMOND, dealer in general merchandise of 22 East Twenty-first Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities, $17,905, and assets, $11,153, consisting of stock, $50; fixtures, $50, and claims, $1,035

LAWRENCE WOOLEN COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Herman Bruner, trading as the Lawrence Woolen Company, of 213 Fourth Avenue, show liabilities $45,809, and assets, $17,650, consisting of stock, $7,000; accounts, $22,958; assigned accounts, $7,112, and fixtures, $600.

KLEIN & BERENZWEIG.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Klein & Berenzweig, wholesale dealers in women's hats at 3 West Third Street, show liabilities, $19,540, and assets, $8,743, consisting of stock, $300; fixtures, $200; accounts, $243, and equity in assigned accounts, $4,000.

BELL & BOGART MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Bell & Bogert Manufacturing Company, soap, formerly of 24 Grove Street, show liabilities of $30,037, and assets of $5,889, consisting of stock, $1,000; machinery, $1,000; accounts, $3,619; office furniture, $25, and cash, $15.

GREGOR WINDT.—Judge Hand has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on March 4 against Gregor Windt, who had a restaurant at 314 Bowery, on consent of creditors.

D.R.M. COMPANY.—Judge Hand has appointed Moses Ely receiver for Duggan & Rubin, doing business as the D. R. M. Company, clock manufacturers, at 143 West Twentieth Street, bond $1,000.

WILIAM N. WEINREB & CO.—Judge Hand has appointed Roy L. Browning receiver for William N. Weinreb & Co., cloak manufacturers, of 133 West Twenty-first Street, bond $1,000.

PETER J. MAISCHOSS.—Judge Hand has appointed Albert de Roode receiver for Peter J. Maischoss, tailor, of 31 New Street. It was asserted that receiver be received $2,500 from the sale of household goods, the money to buy some real estate, title to which was taken in his wife's name, and bought an automobile in his wife's name. The stock and fixtures are valued at $500.

JUDGMENTS ENTERED.

The following judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed Saturday. The first name is that of the debtor:

Abbaticchio, Michele, and Illinois Surety Co. —People of the State of New York, $500.

Arigo, Arrigeni—Bronx Refrigerating Co., $182.

Approved Auto Specialties Co., and John B. Brandreth—Class Journal Co., $373.

Althoff, Conrad—J. Schnurer, $2,000.

Arens, Isadore—M. Levy et al., $125.

Benicocu, George H.—F. H. Campbell, $346.

Barney, J. Stewart—Grace Church, &c., costs, $457.

Crawford, James—W. Gillies et al., $215.

City of New York—B. Berrian, $1,006.

Corvan Co.—E. Seigel, $3,160.

City of New York—A. Delaney, $488.

Devine, John, and Joseph Wasserman—People, &c., $300.

Davis, Walter C., and Edward C.—Dexter Bros., $190.

Davis, Samuel—G. Lader, costs, $125.

E. Miller's Sons, Inc.—J. Best, $116.

Same—J. Best, $403.

Frank E. Hannon Co.—J. D. Wilhelt, $164.

Finnell, John J.—H. T. Willa, $221.

Grun, Simon, and Morris Davidowits—B. Spiveck, $200.

Gler, John E.—London Feather Novelty Co., $900.

Goelick & Smith, Inc.—Galway & Co., $626.

Goldberg, Hyman, and Mary Fine—People, &c., $500.

Healy, William P.—C. Adams, $43,867.

Holden, Warren B.—Shipley Surety and Trust Co., $151.

Jenkinsson, Isabelle B.—C. B. Sallaw, $153.

Karp, Fannie—H. A. Davis, $519.

Kennelly, John—People, $442.

Kinsella, Clinton W.—M. Meyer et al., $780.

Laura Roofing Co.—Glekner & Blue Co., $118.

Miller, Earl A.—W. B. Smith, $123.

Nassau Electric Railroad Co.—F. Heinzelman, $1,917.

Rosenthal, Calvert—J. Dillon, $126.

Siegel, Morris, administrator—L. Jackson, costs, $110.

Sonberg, Lee, and Sarah Goldstein—United Exchange National Bank of New York, $1,046.

Roth, Albert B., and William O. D. Lankley —Bush Terminal Building Co., $991.

Westall, Walter W., Arthur C. Rowe, and Edward Slauson—Liberty Nassau Building Co., $424.

Witherspoon, Isabelle, and Louis Morny—R. Drennan, $234.

Watkins, Howard K., administrator—S. H. Tyng, administrator, $2,933.

JUDGMENTS SATISFIED.

Satisfied judgments filed Saturday, the first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date when the judgment was filed:

Bailey Co., (The)—Sachs & Co., Sept. 6, 1913, $180.

Multa, Solomon—S. Alkoff, June 13, 1911, $206.

Taller, Charles E.—O. Goepel et al., June 27, 1910, $555.

CONSULAR TRADE NOTES.

A "Museum of Samples" is soon to be opened at the Russian Export Chamber in St. Petersburg. Its aim will be to acquaint individuals and institutions in Russia interested in the exporter trade with the demands of foreign markets. The museum will also serve as a collective chamber of export, where merchants may maintain their own offices or may by represented at a nominal cost.

Exports of almonds from the Palermo, Italy, Consular district in 1912 showed an increase of $134,023 over the value of those of the previous year. There was a decrease of $87,308 in the exports of filberts during the year, however.

The preparation of plans for Peru's national building at the coming Panama-Pacific Exposition has been intrusted to R. de Malashowski, who will be assisted by the Peruvian architect Bianchi.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

11,917. STEEL LOCKERS.—An American Consular officer in the Far East desires illustrated catalogues, prices, &c., for steel lockers particularly designed for a golf club. These lockers must be especially adapted for use in the tropics.

11,987. IRON AND STEEL.—The Belgian State Railways will accept tenders for 1,227,000 kilos of iron and steel. Particulars may be obtained of L. Motte, 11 Rue de Louvain, Brussels, Belgium.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Conflict of influence held the stock market in uncertainty last week and resulted toward the close of the week in the market drifting into practical lifelessness. There is seldom a time when it is not possible to take divergent and very often opposite views of the general financial and business situation, and such divergent views can certainly readily be taken in respect to the situation which is now presented. It is possible on one hand to assume, as some do, that the recession which has taken place in security values has amply discounted the adverse elements in the situation and that with any positive favorable developments, such, for example, as the clearing up of the Mexican situation or the enactment of a satisfactory currency law, security values would respond freely to such an influence. Or, it is possible, as a larger number seem to be doing at present, to take the view that the necessary consequences of the credit extension about which there was so much discussion a few months ago, and of the shortage of this year's crops, including a further recession in business, and the unsettling influences of legislative programmes still only partly unfolded, will keep the security markets under restraint for a long time to come. These are the opposite aspects of a business and financial situation which is, perhaps, more complex than usual.

Some of the elements in this situation seem to lend themselves to fairly close analysis, while in respect to some others any attempt to forecast the manner of their working becomes a matter of individual judgment, with the hopeful viewing it in one light and the less optimistic in another. The question of the possible increase in railroad freight rates is an illustration of the kind of factors which fall within the latter classification. Of the factors which lend themselves to more practical analysis the money position is perhaps the most patent.

At the moment the money market is a very active topic of discussion in the financial community, if for no other reason than that call money rose last week to 10 per cent., the highest rate of the year, and that the Clearing House statement on Saturday showed a deficit for the first time since the close of 1912. And yet the money market outlook is by no means unfavorable. There was a disposition in some quarters to minimize the significance of the reduction which was made a week ago in the discount rate of the Bank of Germany to 5½ per cent. from 6 per cent., where it had stood since Nov. 14 last year. It was reasonable, however, to regard that reduction as indicative of the view which the German market takes of the monetary outlook for the balance of this year. It cannot be claimed that the chance has yet gone by of the Bank of England's increasing its rate above the existing 5 per cent. level, but it is perfectly fair to assume that if the Imperial Bank of Germany had any reason for expecting the establishment of a 6 per cent. English rate, which some have been predicting, it would certainly not have reduced its own rate to 5½ per cent. The best financial opinion in London at a very recent date was that no further advance in the English rate was likely this year. Despite the gold demands which the Bank of England has had to meet its position is unusually strong for this season, and unless the demands prove abnormally large from now on the present rate may prove high enough. That depends in part upon what our own experience is going to be between now and the end of December. Should we find ourselves in a position which would make it necessary to demand gold in substantial amount from London, it is most probable that the Bank rate would be advanced, irrespective of possible developments in other quarters. What is the outlook in this respect? There is no reason to doubt the accuracy of the view that the high call money rate last week and the deficit which followed it were the result of the temporary requirements of the first of November. These were augmented this year by one or two large financial operations, including the paying off of $29,000,000 of Interborough Rapid Transit bonds. The recent position of the money market has indicated clearly that credit facilities were sufficient to handle comfortably the Fall requirements, reduced as they have been by some contraction in business and by the smallness of some of the important crops. The general position of the money market during the last few weeks seems a better guide to its position during the balance of the year than is the fact that day-to-day money rose sharply last week on the eve of the Nov. 1 requirements.

Unless business requirements should increase, and in no quarter does that seem to be expected, the money market should get through the year without any greater discomfiture than that involved in temporary upturns chiefly in call money at periods of larger than usual demands. The European banks are in a much stronger position than they were a year ago, and already funds for investment seem to be accumulating not only in France, but in England and even to some extent here. It is being said that there is a ready market for high-grade long-term securities, if only they are offered on sufficiently attractive terms. This is, in fact, indicated by the ease with which some recent issues, such, for example, as the $10,000,000 of Chicago & Northwestern bonds, to mention one of the most recent, have been placed with investors. If business temporarily slows down further, and authorities in some important lines of trade believe that it will, the amount of money-seeking investment in prime securities will undoubtedly be enlarged. It may well be, therefore, that a much broader market for such securities is promised for the early months of next year. Nor is it necessary to assume that the improvement, looking that far ahead, will be confined to bonds. But in this field one enters immediately upon the ground in which one has to choose between a favorable and an unfavorable outcome of the uncertain factors which are now presented—questions which each will answer for himself according to his bend of mind.

If one presupposes a serious adverse outcome of the Mexican situation; a greater retardation of trade by reason of changes in the tariff than any which is now indicated; the failure of satisfactory currency and banking legislation; the adoption of a radical anti-trust programme in the regular session of Congress, and in addition to all these the entire failure of the railroads' efforts to secure higher rates, while they continue to be subjected to increased wage demands and further exacting regulation, there can hardly be but one answer to the question: How will all this effect the stock market? But there is no common sense in assuming that all these matters will be resolved unfavorably. There is very good reason for expecting currency legislation, if not at this session then early in the regular session, and for counting on satisfactory modifications in the bill as it passed the House. There is also reason for believing that the railroads will be at least partially successful in their effort to obtain an increase in rates. Without laying stress on the favorable inferences which perhaps a little too freely were drawn from statements made by the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission before the State Railroad Managers last week, it is not assuming too much to say that public sentiment is much less opposed to an increase than it was two or three years ago. A moderate increase, which would impose no serious burden on trade even if business were moving in somewhat lesser volume than at present, would do much to strengthen the margin of safety for the holders of railroad securities—both stocks and bonds—and that would inevitably find reflection in the market position of these securities.

When present misgivings over the effect of the Tariff bill have run their course it is reasonable to expect that new opportunities will be found to be opening to our manufacturers, which, in due course, will be reflected in enlarged business. Inasmuch, however, as all these questions cannot at this time be answered with entire assurance either favorably or unfavorably, it is natural that conservatism should prevail until it becomes somewhat more clearly indicated how many of them are to be answered favorably and how many unfavorably. Of these matters the Mexican situation is the one which is nearest change, even if it cannot be said to be nearest final solution. Its adverse influence upon security markets has consisted not so much in the losses which it has already caused as in the possibility which it presents of more trouble in the future. Much interest will, therefore, attach to the unfolding of the policy which this Government is formulating in respect to the Mexican situation. The fact that news in respect to this policy was expected from day to day and is still expected is one of the things which has been holding the market in check. This week may bring important news in that quarter. It will also undoubtedly bring a clearer insight into the actual significance of last week's movements in interest rates at this centre, and will also throw more light on the prospects in respect to the English Bank rate. It is expected, too, that important progress will be made in the direction of currency legislation. The Senate Committee is expected to finish the work of formulating its report this week, and although there may be some delay in this it is probable that many important points will be passed upon by the committee before this day week. It was indicated last week that the committee would improve upon the House bill in some important features, and the chances seem very good that its report will set a higher standard, and that it will pave the way to the enactment of a law which will give promise of fulfilling the functions expected of it. The enactment of such a law will be a development of the highest importance, for it will supply American business with financial tools so much more perfect than those it has had in the past that the path of development will be made much smoother. The adoption of the right kind of law will stimulate business in good times and lessen the hardships of business in times of recession. Whatever view be taken of the present business outlook, it is the most desirable that currency and banking reform proceed with as much dispatch as may prove consistent with the avoidance of unsound principles in the shaping of a law which will be of the utmost importance to the nation at large. There is, however, no emergency which necessitates a resort to make-shift measures in this matter. Any time which may be given to the actual improvement of the Currency bill in any matters of vital importance need not be regarded as time lost.

LONDON MONEY STILL EASY.

Fears of an Increase in the Bank Rate Proved to be Unfounded.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—New York's purchase of bar gold at a slight profit and Paris's purchase of sovereigns at a slight loss caused some perturbation in the money market in the early part of the week, which the reduction of the Reichsbank's rate failed to offset. The fears entertained of a rise in the Bank of England's rate proved to be unfounded, and with the decrease in trade activity now going on, there seems little likelihood of money tightening.

The stock markets were dominated throughout the week by the Mexican situation. American dealings were purely professional.

PARIS MARKETS STAGNANT.

Trading Purely Professional—Fluctuations of Rios.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—Stagnant is the best term to describe the state of the Bourse last week when important prices at the beginning and end are compared. The public still holds aloof. Professionals were slightly affected by the pause in the Wall Street rally and also by the report that New York had purchased $2,000,000 in gold from London.

The week's end opening was one of the quietest on record, although the news received was such as usually stimulates the market. The rumor that the Cabinet was in favor of a loan of $300,000,000 induced active dealing in rentes, which, however, lost their buoyancy when the rumor failed of confirmation. Rios fluctuated on account of strike reports and lost twelve points, then closed a point down for the week. The depression was partially accounted for by the fact that dealers were forced to realize on Friday's declaration of options; but the month-end settlement was carried through easily.

INACTIVITY IN BERLIN.

October Settlement Passes Without Disastrous Failures.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 2.—Although November has opened gloomily on the Berlin Boerse, the market is congratulating itself over the satisfactory passing of the October settlement, which it was feared would be disastrous. Only a few unimportant brokerage firms succumbed.

The reduction of the Reichsbank's discount rate by ½ of 1 per cent. was only a temporary encouragement at the beginning of the week. Inactivity prevailed throughout the list, and at yesterday's close there was a heavy slump all along the line, mainly in banking issues, due to a rumor that the Berliner Handelsgesellschaft, a leading institution, would declare a reduced dividend for the year.

Heavy losses have taken place among the speculative element recently, principally in Canadian Pacific and Hansa Steamship shares and naphtha issues. One section of the financial press warns the German public to beware of these issues in future, because the October slumps were all engineered by outside groups.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

WHEAT.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Oct. 27	94¾	93¾	97⅝	97⅝
Oct. 28	94⅝	94¼	97½	96⅞
Oct. 29	96	95¼	98¾	98
Oct. 30	96⅝	95¼	..	..
Oct. 31	95⅞	95½	..	..
Nov. 1	95⅝	95⅜	..	..
Week's range	96	93⅜	98¾	96⅞

CHICAGO.

WHEAT

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Oct. 27	85½	84⅛	90⅜	89⅛
Oct. 28	85⅝	84⅜	90¼	89⅜
Oct. 29	86⅛	85⅝	91⅜	90⅛
Oct. 30	86⅛	85⅜	90⅞	90¼
Oct. 31	86⅝	85⅜	91¼	90½
Nov. 1	86	85¾	90½	90⅛
Week's range	86⅝	84⅞	91⅜	89⅛

CORN.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Oct. 27	70	69	71⅝	70½
Oct. 28	70½	69½	71⅝	71
Oct. 29	70½	70	72	71⅛
Oct. 30	70⅛	69¾	71⅝	71¼
Oct. 31	70⅝	69¾	71⅝	70⅞
Nov. 1	70	69⅝	70⅞	70½
Week's range	70⅝	69	72	70½

OATS.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Oct. 27	39⅞	39½	43½	43⅛
Oct. 28	39⅝	38⅞	43¼	42⅝
Oct. 29	39⅜	38⅞	43¼	42⅜
Oct. 30	39½	38⅝	43	42½
Oct. 31	39½	38⅝	43	42½
Nov. 1	38⅝	38½	42¾	42
Week's range	39⅞	38⅛	43½	42

Provisions.

LARD.

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Oct. 27	10.80	10.75	10.97	10.85
Oct. 28	10.77	10.70	10.95	10.85
Oct. 29	10.77	10.60	10.95	10.80
Oct. 30	10.67	10.60	10.82	10.75
Oct. 31	10.65	10.60	10.82	10.77
Nov. 1	10.52	10.45	10.70	10.62
Week's range	10.80	10.45	10.97	10.62

RIBS.

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low
Oct. 27	10.70	10.62	10.85	10.77
Oct. 28	10.72	10.62	10.90	10.77
Oct. 29	10.72	10.57	10.90	10.75
Oct. 30	10.65	10.60	10.82	10.75
Oct. 31	10.72	10.60	10.85	16.75
Nov. 1	10.70	10.65	10.85	10.80
Week's range	10.72	10.57	10.90	10.75

PORK.

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Oct. 27	20.50	19.97	20.32	20.12
Oct. 28	20.25	20.05	20.32	20.17
Oct. 29	20.25	19.90	20.32	20.02
Oct. 30	20.05	19.92	20.17	20.00
Oct. 31	20.15	19.95	20.20	20.05
Nov. 1	20.17	20.07	20.22	20.17
Week's range	20.50	19.90	20.32	20.00

COTTON.

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
Oct. 27	14.24	14.10	14.12	13.96
Oct. 28	14.09	14.00	13.95	13.85
Oct. 29	14.12	14.00	13.90	13.76
Oct. 30	14.08	13.54	13.83	13.58
Oct. 31	14.00	13.55	13.77	13.50
Nov. 1	....	....	13.75	13.64
Week's range	14.24	13.54	14.12	13.50

	March. High.	March. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Oct. 27	13.80	13.65	13.77	13.60
Oct. 28	13.67	13.55	13.66	13.53
Oct. 29	13.59	13.45	13.56	13.42
Oct. 30	13.57	13.29	13.53	13.28
Oct. 31	13.49	13.29	13.48	13.29
Nov. 1	13.47	13.36	13.47	13.36
Week's range	13.80	13.29	13.77	13.28

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The following were the daily rates on call and time loans last week:

	On Call.	Renewal Rate.	60 Days.	90 Days.	Six Months.
Oct. 27	2@2	4	3	4½@4¾	4¾@5
Oct. 28	3 @ 4	3½	4½@4¾	4¾@5	4½@4¾
Oct. 29	4 @ 5¼	4	4¼@4¾	4¾@5	4½@5
Oct. 30	5 @ 6½	5	4¾@5	4¾@5	4½@5
Oct. 31	5 @10	6	4¼@5	4¾@5	4½@5
Nov. 1	6	6	4½@5	4¾@5	4½@5

Week's Range.—On call, 2¼@10; renewal rate, 4; 60 days, 4½@5; 90 days, 4¾@5¼; six months, 4¼@5.

Same Week Last Year.—On call, 4½@9; renewal rate, 5¾; 60 days, 6; 90 days, 6; six months, 5½@6.

Year to Date.—On call, 1@10; renewal rate, 2¾; sixty days, 2½@6; ninety days, 3½@6; six months, 3¼@6¾.

Same Period Last Year.—On call, 1¾@9; renewal rate, 2½; sixty days, 2@6; ninety days, 2½@6; six months, 3@6.

FOREIGN DISCOUNT RATE.

	London. Short.	London. 3 Months.	Berlin.	Paris.
Oct. 27	4¾	4⅞@4 15-16	4½	3⅞
Oct. 28	4 15-16	4⅞	4½	3⅞
Oct. 29	4 15-16	4⅞	4½	3⅞
Oct. 30	4 15-16@5	5	4½	3⅞
Oct. 31	4 15-16@5	5	4½	3⅞

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

	Rate.	When Fixed.
Bank of England	5	Oct. 2, 1913
Bank of France	4	Oct. 31, 1912
Bank of Germany	5½	Oct. 27, 1913
Bank of Holland	5	June 25, 1913
Bank of Belgium	5	Oct. 16, 1912
Bank of Austria	6	Nov. 15, 1912
Bank of Italy	6	Oct. 31, 1912
Bank of Switzerland	4½	Aug. 14, 1913
Bank of Russia	5½	Oct. 28, 1912
Bank of Spain	4½	Sep. 24, 1903
Bank of Portugal	6	Jan. 9, 1908
Bank of Sweden	5½	Nov. 14, 1912
Bank of Norway	5½	Mar. 23, 1912
Bank of Denmark	6	July 2, 1913
Bank of Bengal	6	Sep. 18, 1913
Bank of Bombay	5	Oct. 31, 1913

STERLING EXCHANGE.

	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Close.	60 Days Close.	Cable. Close.
Oct. 27	$4.8515	$4.8505	$4.8515	$4.8075	$4.8590
Oct. 28	4.8525	4.8520	4.8525	4.8075	4.8580
Oct. 29	4.8555	4.8535	4.8535	4.8080	4.8590
Oct. 30	4.8535	4.8515	4.8520	4.8080	4.8575
Oct. 31	4.8515	4.85	4.8505	4.8050	4.8560
Nov. 1	4.8505	4.8505	4.8505	4.8050	4.8560

Week's Range.—Demand, $4.85@$4.8555; sixty days, $4.8050@$4.8080; cable, $4.8560@$4.8590.

Same Week Last Year.—Demand, $4.85@$4.8595; sixty days, $4.81@$4.8140; cable, $4.8625@$4.8685.

Year to Date.—Demand, $4.85@$4.8790; sixty days, $4.8060@$4.8370; cable, $4.8560@$4.8805.

Same Period Last Year.—Demand, $4.85@$4.8785; sixty days, $4.81@$4.8495; cable, $4.8535@$4.8820.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Oct. 27	Par	*25c	†10c	*40c
Oct. 28	Par	*15c	†10c	*35c
Oct. 29	Par	*10c	Par	*40c
Oct. 30	Par	*15c	Par	*40c
Oct. 31	Par	*15c	Par	*40c
Nov. 1	Par	*15c	Par	*60c

*Premium, †Discount.

GOLD PREMIUMS.

	Madrid.	Lisbon.
Oct. 27	5.95	18.00
Oct. 28	5.95	18.00
Oct. 29	6.05	18.00
Oct. 30	6.05	18.00
Oct. 31	5.95	18.00
Nov. 1	5.95	18.00

GOLD AND SILVER BARS IN LONDON.

	Gold Bars. s. d.	American Eagles. s. d.	Bar Silver. d.
Oct. 27	77 9	76 4½	27 13-16
Oct. 28	77 9	76 4½	27¾
Oct. 29	77 9	76 4½	27½
Oct. 30	77 9	76 4½	27½
Oct. 31	77 9	76 4½	27⅝
Nov. 1	77 9	76 4½	27 9-16

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	British Consols.	French. Rentes.	Ger. Imp.3s.	Rus. Turk 4s.
Oct. 27	72⅝	87f 30c	75	89 86
Oct. 28	72 15-16	87f 77½c	75	89 86
Oct. 29	72⅝	87f 57½c	75	88 86
Oct. 30	72⅝	87f 32½c	75	88 86
Oct. 31	72 13-16	87f 30c	75	88 86

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	Paris. F. C.	Berlin M. Pf.
Oct. 27	25 28½	20 49½
Oct. 28	25 29	20 49½
Oct. 29	25 30	20 50
Oct. 30	25 29½	20 49½
Oct. 31	25 30½	20 49½

EUROPEAN BANKS.

Bank of England.

Total reserve, increased	£513,000
Notes reserved, increased	574,000
Notes in circulation, increased	53,000
Public deposits, increased	2,763,000
Other deposits, decreased	261,000
Government securities, decreased	1,700,000
Other securities, increased	3,690,000

The detailed statement compares as follows with the same week one and two years ago:

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Bullion	£37,392,831	£37,326,954	£36,418,4 4
Reserve	27,114,000	27,197,884	25,743,004
Notes res.	25,285,000	25,762,950	24,571,775
Res. to liab.	54½%	47¾%	51⅝%
Circulation	28,727,000	28,589,070	29,125,400
Public dep.	8,714,000	11,751,259	7,202,216
Other dep.	41,061,000	45,245,018	42,585,819
Gov. secr's.	11,788,000	13,037,909	14,098,084
Other secr's	21,239,000	34,532,800	27,648,116

The more important items at this date in the past few years compare as follows:

	Bullion.	Reserve.	Other Securities.
1913	£37,392,831	£27,114,000	£21,239,000
1912	37,326,954	27,197,884	34,532,800
1911	36,418,414	25,743,014	27,648,116
1910	32,255,460	22,098,310	26,272,120
1909	32,373,831	21,973,991	26,905,870
1908	36,376,941	26,267,226	25,855,405
1907	31,729,252	20,833,602	24,839,821

Proportion of reserve at this date in a number of years:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
1913	54½	1907	39⅞
1912	47¾	1906	36½
1911	51⅝	1905	38½
1910	49½	1904	52⅝
1909	45¾	1903	46½
1908	53⅝	1902	45⅝

Bank of France.

	Francs.
Gold holdings increased	6,350,000
Silver holdings decreased	224,000
Notes in circulation increased	135,500,000
General deposits increased	112,975,000
Bills discounted increased	200,900,000
Treasury deposits increased	5,700,000
Advances decreased	4,650,000

The detailed statement compares as follows:

	1913. Francs.	1912. Francs.	1911. Francs.
Gold	3,473,855,000	3,228,225,000	3,144,150,000
Silver	636,539,000	751,275,000	789,725,000
Circ'n	5,805,701,000	5,614,335	5,495,621,135
Gen.dep.	646,012,000	793,570,389	575,124,473
Bills ds.	1,687,760,000	1,934,305,988	1,723,389,058
Tr. dep.	341,715,000	307,478,814	358,013,390
Adv.	721,959,000	688,622,246	672,175,287

The most important items at this date in years prior to 1911 were as follows:

	Gold. Francs.	Silver. Francs.	Circulation. Francs.
1910	3,320,525,000	855,925,000	5,256,085,135
1909	3,620,825,000	895,925,000	5,141,035,510
1908	3,295,122,245	889,740,885	4,905,015,355
1907	2,785,715,353	937,622,287	5,053,176,215

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

Condition of Institutions in New York and Brooklyn Districts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The following abstracts of reports made to the Controller of the Currency, showing the condition of the national banks in the New York district and Brooklyn at the close of business on Oct. 21, was made public yesterday:

RESOURCES.	New York.	Brooklyn.
Loans and discounts	$910,635,729.74	$17,885,825.83
Overdrafts	299,718.83	1,066.54
United States bonds to secure circulation	46,763,300.00	1,037,000.00
United States bonds to secure U. S. deposits	1,349,000.00	371,000.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits	2,897,675.75	436,282.18
United States bonds on hand	2,249,580.00	.....
Premiums on United States bonds	586,083.33	1,997.50
Bonds, securities, &c.	171,552,464.69	4,791,889.41
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	29,616,242.42	628,553.68
Other real estate owned	1,249,022.55	30,775.55
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	71,122,791.28	377,881.48
Due from State banks and bankers, &c.	51,413,373.22	364,201.86
Due from approved reserve agents	.....	2,682,926.80
Checks and other cash items	4,481,590.47	216,966.93
Exchanges for Clearing House	149,811,534.01	962,259.90
Notes of other national banks	1,955,138.00	113,305.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	107,455.96	27,823.73
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Gold coin	4,526,640.00	147,402.50
Gold certificates	111,374,680.00	992,330.00
Gold certificates payable to order	20,620,000.00	.....
Clearing House certificates	50,195,000.00	570,000.00
Silver dollars	45,884.00	1,760.00
Silver certificates	37,458,202.00	1,134,267.00
Silver fractional coin	1,286,685.12	188,581.65
Total specie	$225,507,041.12	$3,034,431.15
Legal tender notes	46,140,762.00	900,810.00
Total	$271,647,803.12	$3,934,851.15
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treasury	2,338,165.00	51,850.00
Due from United States Treasurer	2,698,037.61	34,000.00
Total	$1,772,684,714.96	$33,948,337.52

LIABILITIES.	New York.	Brooklyn.
Capital stock paid in	$119,700,000.00	$2,252,000.00
Surplus fund	129,605,000.00	2,700,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	50,690,393.89	974,015.79
National bank notes issued	46,763,300.00	1,037,000.00
Less amount on hand	916,072.50	15,250.00
Amount outstanding	45,847,227.50	1,021,750.00
State bank notes outstanding	16,516.00	.....
Due to other national banks	337,457,086.67	277,413.51
Due to State and private banks and bankers	122,671,228.94	212,317.98
Due to trust companies and savings banks	161,128,257.84	4,734,122.17
Due to approved reserve agents	.....	158,976.03
Dividends unpaid	63,317.97	1,188.50
Individual deposits	715,646,351.77	20,929,253.85
United States deposits	2,226,169.07	214,732.78
Postal savings deposits	907,187.83	306,975.74
Deposits of United States disbursing officers	372,850.38	117,311.54
Bonds borrowed	8,247,750.00	.....
Bills payable	5,429,143.00	.....
Reserved for taxes	2,444,199.96	48,279.63
Liabilities other than those above stated	241,934.15	.....
Percentage of legal reserve to deposits	25.37	27.26
Percentage to deposits of cash on hand, redemption fund and due from reserve agents	25.37	27.26
Total	$1,772,684,714.96	$33,948,337.52

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First Mortgage 5s, July 1st, 1948.....4.80%
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The New York Times ANNALIST
A Magazine of Finance, Commerce and Economics
Vol. 2, No. 42 NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 3, 1913 10 Cents

SPENDING POSTERITY'S CREDIT
New York City Has Now a Debt Nearly as Large as the Government's, a Per Capita Budget Three Times as Big, and Sets Fashion in Extravagance
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Income Tax Regulations
Explained to Investors
Forms prescribed by the Government to accompany coupons and our blanks for Recording Income.
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THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and Interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; V—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Data.	Quotation Nov. 1, 1913. Bid.	Asked.
Adiron. El. P.	$3,500,000	..	..	.....	49	51
Do pref....	2,500,009	..	..	.....	13	15
Albany So. 5s	1,302,000	2½	S	M. & S.	85	95
A. G. & E. ($50)	2,500,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	$75	$76½
Do pf. ($50)	1,337,500	1½	Q	Nov 1, 13	$45	$47
Am. P. & Lt.	5,631,400	1	S	Sep 1, 13	66	68
Do 6% cu.pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	76	78
Do op. war..	1,604,000	..	..	.....	10	13
Do6%nos.'21	2,199,100	3	S	F. & A.	95	97
Appal'n Pow.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	9	10½
Do pref....	2,180,000	..	..	.....	40	45
Ariz. Power.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	8	11
Do pref....	850,000	..	..	.....	45	50
Ashev'eL.&P. 1st s. f.5s.'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	94
Au. & Syr. El. R.R., tax ex.	1,460,000	2½	S	Apr 15,13	95½	98
Aux.-Al. R. & E. s. f. 5s.'35	2,588,000	2½	S	J. & D.	85	90
Aug. Ry. & El 1st 5s of '40.	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	100
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	908,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	95
Bir., R. L. & P. C. 4½s.	3,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	88	90
Do ref. ex6s '57	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	96½	98
Buf. Cr'n 1st 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101½	102½
Buff.G. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101	101½
B. & L. E. 5s, '36	7,066,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	50
B. & Lockp. 1st 5s, '38.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	97
B. & N. Falls E. L. & P. 1st 5s, '42.	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	98
Cal. El. Gen. Co. pf....	600,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	68	72
Capital Tr...	12,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	114⅝	114⅞
Do 1st 5s, '47	5,680,000	2½	S	J. & D.	107⅞	108¼
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,502,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	96
C. M. L. & P. pf.	1,250,000	1¾	Q	Sep 30,13	55	65
Do. 6s. 1940	1,800,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 13	87½	92½
C. L.H.& P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Cl. Ry. 1st 5s, '51	5,475,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	100
Co. G. & El. 1st 5s	13,603,000	2½	S	J. & J.	79	73
Co R. G. & E. 1st 5s, '36.	2,454,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	93
Do com....	2,000,000	..	..	.....	50	..
Do pref....	840,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	80	90
C. G., E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	11,564,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87	87½
C. T. of N. J. Do 1st 5s, '93	15,000,000	2½	S	Jul 15, 13	72	72½
Consum. Po. (Mich.) 5s, '36	10,088,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100¾	101½
Consum. Po. (Mich.) 5s, '36	10,088,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29.	10,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	87½	88
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22..	9,528,000	2½	S	A. & O.	94	97
El. B. & S. pf	3,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 13	97½b	100b
Ec.L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56.	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	99
El. Util. Cor.	2,500,000	½	Q	Sep 30, 13	25	30
Do pf.....	1,500,000	1¼	Q	Oct 15, 13	76	80
Ex. Spgs. W., G.& E.1st 6s	218,000	3	S	J. & D.	97	100
Fed. L. & T. Co.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	25	26
Do pf.....	2,500,000	1½	Q	Aug 30,13	75	77½
Ft. Smith L. & T. pf....	1,410,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 13	65	75
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92	95
Guan. P. & E. Do pf.....	3,500,000	..	..	.....	15	20
Do 6s, '32.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 13	60	70
Harwood El. 5s, '33.....	1,425,000	3	S	A. & O.	87½	92½
Helena L. & Ry. 1st 5s..	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	103
Int. Ry. of B., B. Div.5s,'31	940,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	93¼
L. & O. Div 1st 5s	4,706,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102⅞	103
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s.....	800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	97
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s.....	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	97
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s..	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102½	..
Int. St. El. C. 1st 6s, '33..	466,000	3	S	M. & S.	97½	100
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts....	18,315,000	2	S	J. & J.	61	63
J.C.,H. & P.4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	75	76
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30..	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91	94
K. C. R. & L. Do pf.....	9,543,080	..	..	.....	22½	23
Do 1st l.r.5s	9,407,500	1½	Q	Mar 1, 11	35	38
Do cv. 6s, '12	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	86	88
K. C. B. L. 6s	5,478,000	3	S	M. & N.	88	90
K. C. E.4s,'22	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	102	102½
K. C. W. 5s.	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	76	78
K. C. Met. St. Ry. cn. 1st 5s, '13.....	1,650,000	2½	S	M. & S.	88	90
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, 1926	7,248,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	94
K. G. & E. pf.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	88	90
Do 5s of '22.	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 13	95b	100b
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33	3,089,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	96
L. A.G.&E.5s	4,693,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
Mobile E. pf	852,000	1¾	Q	Aug 15,13	88b	92b
Do 1st 5s,'46	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	91
Montana Pr. Do pf.....	.....	½	Q	Oct 1, 13	40	41
Musk'e G. & E. pf	.....	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 13	95	98
Do 1st5s,'26	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Sep 15, 13	88b	92b
Nashville R. & L. pf..	1,058,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	95
Do con.5s,'53	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 13	85	90
Do ref.5s,'58	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101
N. L. H. & P. c. t. 5s,'193	2,810,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	95
N. L. H. & P. c. t. 5s,'20	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
N. Y. West'r LGM4s,2004	455,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
N. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, 1948	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	76	79
Do d. 5s, '54	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102½
N. I. & Mont. Pow. 1st 6s	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	88	91
N. O. L. & P.	4,462,000	3	S	F. & A.	52	58
Do pf.....	4,585,000	..	..	.....	10	14
Do 1st6s,'31	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15, 13	58	62
N. St. Power Do pf.....	5,975,000	3	S	J. & J.	87½	92½
N. Y. Tr. Tr. 5s	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 13	71½	72
Okla. Ry. 5s.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Ont. P. sto'k	2,630,000	2½	Q	J. & J.	87½	90
O. & C. B.Ry. & B. 1st 5s, '28	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Sep 15, 13	70	80
Oreg. El. Ry.	1,729,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	96
Or. R. & L. pf	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	..
Do 1st 5s,'24	850,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15,13	90b	95b
Por. Gen. El. 5s	1,044,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87½	92½
Prescott G. & E 1st 6s,'40	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Pub. S. Cor. ctfs.	250,000	3	S	J. & J.	88	91
Pub. U. Cor. ($50)	19,970,440	1½	Q	Jun 30,13	103½	104
Do pf ($50)	1,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 13	$40	$45
Queens Boro. G. & E. 5s of '52.....	500,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 13	$45	$50
Rep.R.&L.Co	1,600,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	99
Do pf.....	5,200,000	..	..	.....	19	21
Roch Ry&Ls tax ex. N.Y.	6,300,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 13	73½	74
Roch., Syr. & E. 5s of '45..	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
Rockld.L.& P 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	75	78
Rockf'd (Ill.) E. 5s of '39.	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	98
Rutland R.L. &P.1st5s,'46	1,504,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	98
St.Jo.(Mo.)R. L.,H. & P. 5s	1,904,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
Sgn.Val.Tr.5s	4,637,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
Salt L.& Ogd. 1st 5s.....	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	99
SanDiegoCon G. & E. 1st 5s, '30..	1,150,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92½	95
Scioto Val.Tr. 1st 5s, '25..	3,425,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	95
ScrantonEl.5s	1,600,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
Scrn. Ry ($50)	2,951,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Do pf.($50)	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	100
Do cons5s'32	1,000,000	..	..	.....	60	..
seattle Elec. Co.cons, '21	1,100,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	62	70
Sea. Ltg. 5s	7,417,000	1¼	Q	Jul 15, 13	97½	100
Sierra&SanF.	4,321,500	2½	S	F. & A.	96½	98
Sou. Cal. Ed.	6,500,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
sS. W. U. Cor	10,045,000	2½	S	F. & A.	86½	90
So. Power 5s	15,000,000	½	S	M. & N.	92	95
Spok. & Inland E. 5s	3,996,000	..	..	Jun 2, 13	29½	33
Sup. W.,L.& P. 1st 4s, '31	1,600,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	100
Stan G & E ($50)	9,343,150	2	S	J. & J.	91	93
Do pf. ($50)	11,784,950	2	Q	Sep 15, 13	$7	$9
Tampa El.1st 5s	1,200,500	2½	S	J. & D.	$31	$32
Tenn. P., L. & P.....	20,000,000	..	..	.....	97	100
Do pf.....	10,250,000	1¼	Q	Sep 2, 13	15½	16½
Tex. Tr.1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	68	70
Unit. Elec. N. J. 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	93	93
Unit. E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	79	80
United Util. Do pf.....	5,000,000	..	..	.....	90	92
Do pf.....	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 13	97½b	102½b
Utah Sec. Cor	27,500,000	..	..	.....	16¼	17½
Utica & M'hawk V. Ry. 4½s, '41.....	2,268,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	95
Wash. R. & El.	6,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 13	92½	93
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Sep 1, 13	88¾	90
Do con 4s, '51	10,643,000	2	S	M. & S.	80¾	81¼
West'n Pow.	14,670,000	..	..	.....	15½	17½

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Data.	Quotation Nov. 1, 1913. Bid.	Asked.
Do 6% cum pf.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	49½	51½
West. St. G & E.....	3,508,008	..	..	.....	35	45
Do pf.....	1,800,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 13	70	80
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '41.	3,400,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	95
Wheel. El 5s, '41	1,206,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	96½
Wh'l Tr. Co. 1st con.5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97
Y'gst'n & O. R. 1st 5s,'35	1,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99¾	100

*Ex dividend.
a—Paid initial dividend of 1¼% June 2, 1913.
b—And dividends or interest accrued.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Am Bk Note Co. ($50)...	$4,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 15,13	46	48
Do. pf. ($50)	4,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	50½	52
Am. Chicle... Do pref....	6,000,000	1	M	Sep 20, 13	206	208
Am. Glue Co.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	97	100
Do pref....	800,000	3	S	Nov 1, 13	96½	101½
Am. Graph'c.	1,800,000	4	S	Aug 1, 13	141	145
Do pref....	2,627,550	4	S	Mar 7, 13	..	50
Am. Screw...	2,096,630	1¾	Q	Nov 15,13	..	76
Am. Type'r's	3,000,000	2½	Q	Sep 30,13	137½	145
Am St. Fy.6s	2,455,000	3	S	A. & O.	99½	100¼
Am. Type'r's	4,000,000	1	Q	Oct 15, 13	42	45
Do. pref....	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 13	94	98
Am. Writ. Pa.	9,500,000	..	..	.....	1	1½
Ast.V'n'r Mis. & Dk. 6s,'41	480,000	3	S	J. & J.	100	105
Arll'g'n Mills	8,000,000	4	S	July 1, 13	..	97
Autos's Gum & Choc. Co.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	10½	11½
Do 6s.....	3,533,000	5	S	J. & J.	44	46
Bab. & Wil.	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J.A.J.O	98	100
Bar. & Sm.C. Do. pref..	2,000,000	..	..	.....	5	15
Bliss,E.W.Co. Do pref....	1,250,000	2	..	Dec 1, 11	..	60
Bord. C. M.. Do pref....	1,250,000	2½	..	Apr 1, 11	80	84
Brad. Copper	21,250,000	2	Q	Oct 1	13	122
Do 6s.....	6,000,000	4	S	Aug 15,13	115	116
Do 7s, new.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Sep 15, 13	103	106
Brown Shoe. Do pref....	2,000,000	3½	S	M. & N.	142	150
Celluloid	10,000,000	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 13	86	90
Cen. Firewks Do pref....	6,000,000	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 13	84	90
Childs C.... Do pref....	1,400,800	..	..	1907	2	3
Cluett-Pea. Do pref....	1,267,300	3½	S	.....	24	30
Com'ing-Tabulating Rec. Do 6s.....	3,899,755	2½	Q	Sep 10,13	134	142
Con. R. Tire. Do pref....	3,500,000	1¾	Q	Sep 10,13	102	105
Contin. Can.. Do pref....	3,000,000	..	..	.....	58	62
D., L. & W. C.	8,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 13	97	98
Em.-Brant'm. Do pref....	6,530,700	2½	Q	Oct 15, 13	260	272
Hav. Tob.... Hav. Tob. pf.	30,000,000	..	..	.....	23	27
Houston Oil.. Do pref....	20,000,000	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 13	78	85
Int. Nickel... Do pref....	4,703,800	..	..	.....	5	6
K. C. Stky'ds Do cv.5s,'20	20,000,000	3	..	.....	14	16
Lanston Mon.	38,000,000	2½	Q	Aug 1, 13	54	56
L. V. Coal Sales....	9,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 1, 13	117	119
Lima Loco C. 1st 6s, 1922	6,000,000	2½	Q	Nov 1, 13	101½	103½
Marconi of Am. (new).	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	95	99
Merg. Lino...	10,000,000	..	..	Aug 1, 13	87½	4½
Monon Coal 1st 5s, '36.	12,797,800	3	Q	Sep 30, 13	216	218
Otis Elevator Do pref....	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	85	90
Proc. & Gam. Do pref....	6,371,100	1	Q	Oct 15, 13	72	74
Pratt & Wh. pref.	6,451,100	1½	Q	Oct 15, 13	94½	95¼
Rem. Type.. Do 1st pf.. Do 2d pf..	12,900,000	4	Q	Nov 15,13	500	550
Royal Bak P	2,250,000	2	Q	Oct 15, 13	180	..
Do6scum pf	1,225,000	1½	Q	Aug 15,13	95	105
Saf. C.H.& L	10,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	35	38
Singer Mfg..	50,000,000	2.50	S	July 1, 13	225	250
Stern Bro pf	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Sep 15, 13	74	76
Temple I'n 4s	2,500,000	6	A	J. & J.	104½	106
West. Pac. 5s	49,025,000	2½	S	M. & S.	77	79
Willys-Ov'l'd	20,000,000	cl½	Q	Nov 10,13	63	65
Do pref	.....	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 13	87	92

b—Also an extra dividend of 4%, payable in common stock
c—Also extra dividend of 5%, payable Aug. 10.
*—Ex dividend.

BANKS.

America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 1, 13	555	562
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	3	S	Nov 1, 13	211	216
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	3	S	July 1, 13	130	140
Bowery	250,000	6b	Q	Oct 31, 13	400	..
Bronx Boro..	150,000	5	S	Jun 30,13	200	260
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July 1, 13	120	130
Century	500,000	3	Q	July 1, 13	190	200
Chase Nat'l.	5,000,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 13	615	630
Ch.-Ph. N'l.	2,225,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	175	176
Chelsea Ex..	400,000	3	S	Oct 1, 13	130	150
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Nov 1, 13	380	395
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	175	185
City (Nat'l)..	25,000,000	6	S	Nov 1, 13	360	366
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	160	165
Colonial	400,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 13	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	July 1, 13	260	270
Com. Nat....	25,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	175	178
Corn Exch..	3,000,000	4	Q	Nov 1, 13	310	315
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	3	..	Jan 1, 12	55	70
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	Nov 1, 13	160	170
Fifth Av....	100,000	25c	Q	Oct 1, 13	4300	..
Fifth Nat...	250,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 13	300	350
First Nat....	10,000,000	7a	Q	Oct 1, 13	935	950
Fourth Nat..	5,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	168	172
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 20, 13	220	240
Ger.-Am ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug 1, 13	130	145
German Ex..	200,000	10	S	July 1, 13	375	410
Germania	200,000	‡12½	S	Nov 1, 13	450	500
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	175	..
Greenwich ..	500,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 13	250	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 13	625	635
Har'm'n Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	285	300
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	July 1, 13	495	505
Irving Nat..	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 13	175	190
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 13	620	..
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Nov 1, 13	325	335
Manh'n ($50).	2,050,000	7	S	July 1, 13	310	320
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 13	230	240
Mechanics & Metals	6,000,000	3	Q	Aug 12,13	220	225
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 13	175	180
Mer. Ex. Nat ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 13	145	155
Metropolis ..	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 13	325	350
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	185	190
Mutual	200,000	6	S	July 1, 13	280	305
N. Nas. ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Nov 1, 13	185	197
Nat. Reserve.	1,200,000	3	S	Jan 1, 11	80	88
New Nether-land	200,000	4	S	Oct 1, 13	210	225
N.Y.(N.B.A.).	2,000,000	8	S	July 1, 13	390	395
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	July 1, 13	850	..
NY.Prod.Ex..	1,000,000	4	S	Oct 15, 13	160	170
Pacific ($50).	500,000	2	Q	Nov 1, 13	250	..
Park Nat....	5,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 13	355	365
Peop'Mtr. ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 13	225	250
Seab'd Nat..	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 13	190	..
Second Nat..	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 13	395	..
Security	1,000,000	3	S	Aug 1, 13	115	125
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	.....	125	135
State	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 13	190	210
23d Ward....	200,000	3	S	Aug 1, 13	135	150
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jun 30,13	145	150
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	390	400
West Side....	200,000	6	S	July 1, 13	450	500
Yorkville	100,000	10	S	July 1, 13	560	580

a—Also 3% Q on First Security Co. payable same day.
b—Including 8% extra. c—Also an extra dividend of 130%.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Am. Surety..	$5,000,000	2½	Q	Sep 30,18	164	170
Bd.& Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	Nov 15,13	280	290
City of N. Y.	500,000	2½	Q	July 1, 13	180	..
Commonw'lth	500,000	3	S	July 1, 13	290	310
Continental	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	885	900
Fidelity & C.	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	425	475
Fidel.-Ph'nix.	2,500,000	5	S	J. & J.	264	272
First Mg Gu.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 13	100	115
Germ. All'ce	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	270	285
Germ. Amer.	2,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	500	512
Guar.'s ($50).	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 13	310	325
Germ'ia Life.	200,000	15	S	Jul 24, 13	215	..
Hanov'r ($50)	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 13	180	195
Home Fire..	6,000,000	20	S	July 1, 13	395	405
Home Life...	125,000	6	S	M. & N.	275	..
Law's Mtg.Co	6,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 13	195	200
M'nh't'n Life	100,000	‡18	S	F. & A.	300	340
Met. L. ($25)	2,000,000	3½	S	M. & N.	150	170
Mtg.Bond Co.	2,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	95	99
Nas.& Dutch.	400,000	4½	S	Aug 1, 13	125	135
Nat. Surety..	2,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 13	160	165
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co....	1,500,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 13	165	170
N.Y.Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 13	75	82
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 13	310	325
No.River($25)	350,000	5	S	Oct, 1913	145	152
Prud'l'l ($50)	2,000,000	10	A	.....	525	600
Realty Asso..	4,000,000	3	S	Jul 15, 13	105	110
St'y'v'nt ($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	100	135
U.S. Casualty	500,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 13	190	200
U. S. Life...	264,000	7	A	J. & J.	90	105
U. S. (Fire)..	400,000	3	S	Aug, 1913

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE STOCK AND BOND SALES WEEK ENDED NOVEMBER 1

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

SALES WEEK ENDED NOV. 1	1,121,355
SALES WEEK ENDED Oct. 25	1,797,785
SALES WEEK ENDED NOV. 2, 1912	2,196,560
SALES SINCE JAN. 1, 1913	72,416,312
SALES SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR	109,980,127

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

SALES WEEK ENDED NOV. 1	$12,894,500
SALES WEEK ENDED OCT. 25	9,197,000
SALES WEEK ENDED NOV. 2, 1912	7,929,500
SALES SINCE JAN. 1, 1913	423,704,420
SALES SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR	593,178,000

All stocks dealt in on a percentage of par basis except Anaconda Copper, Batopilas Mining, Chino Copper, Great Northern Certificates for ore properties, Guggenheim Exploration, Inspiration Consolidated Copper, Miami Copper, Nevada Consolidated Copper, Ray Consolidated Copper, Tennessee Copper, and Utah Copper, which are quoted dollars per share. Highest and lowest prices of the year are based usually on sales of not less than 100 shares, but where exceptions are made the prices are marked thus, *. Highest and lowest prices of the week are also based on 100-share lots, except in cases where only odd lots of a stock have been traded in. The last prices given for stocks for which no range for the week is shown are the last previous sales. ‡Pays 14 per cent. per annum; 5 per cent. semi-annually, January and July, and 4 per cent. semi-annually, April and October. †Declared 4 per cent., payable 2 per cent. Oct. 1 and 2 per cent. Jan. 1. §Including 2 per cent. extra and 5 per cent. in stock. ||Including an extra dividend of 2 per cent.

Range for Year 1912. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1913. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Dividend Paid. Date	Per Cent.	Period	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Range for Week Ended Nov. 1. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Wks Net Chge.	Closing Saturday, Nov. 1. Bid.	Asked.	Sales Week Ended Nov. 1, '13.
205	164½	150	Jan 29	125	Oct. 15	$12,000,000	Sep. 2, '13	3	Q	ADAMS EXPRESS CO.	100	122	122	122	122	175	...	122	125	50
..	..	24⅝	Oct. 2	19⅝	Sep. 11	7,500,000	.....	..	..	Alaska Gold Mines Co.	10	23	23¼	22½	22½	..	...	22⅛	22⅞	7,100
..	..	8	Oct. 1	5½	July 9	17,221,600	.....	..	..	Allis-Chal. t. r., 5th pd.	100	..	..	..	14	..	...	8	8	..
92¾	60	80½	Sep. 16	61⅝	June 10	14,168,000	.....	..	..	Allis-Chal. pf. t. r., 5th pd.	100	..	..	..	7⅝	..	...	..	..	..
63⅜	54⅞	57	Jan. 3	41¼	June 10	153,887,000	Aug. 25, '13	1½	Q	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	74¼	75⅝	72½	72⅜	88⅜	— 1½	72⅜	72¾	117,100
104¼	98	59	Jan. 2	90½	Oct. 16	18,330,000	Oct. 15, '13	1	Q	Am. Agr. Chem. Co.	100	43⅝	43⅞	43⅝	43⅝	57	— 1	43	45	100
77	46½	50½	Jan. 2	19¾	June 10	27,112,700	Oct. 15, '13	1½	Q	Am. Agr. Chem. Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	90½	..	...	89	93	..
101¼	90	86	Mar. 6	65	Oct. 31	15,000,000	Nov. 15, '12	1½	..	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	24	24½	23	23	67	...	89	93	..
160	130	136¾	Jan. 6	128	June 10	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	Am Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100	67	67	65	65	..	— 4½	22	24	1,300
47¾	11¼	46⅞	Jan. 31	21	June 11	41,233,300	Sep. 30, '13	2	Q	Am. Brake Shoe & F. Co.	100	89½	89½	89½	89½	..	— 2½	88½	91	100
126¾	90⅜	129¾	Jan. 30	80½	June 10	41,233,300	.....	..	..	Am. Brake S. & F. Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..
68⅝	49⅝	58⅜	Jan. 2	36½	June 10	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	American Can Co.	100	315⅜	328½	29⅜	130	40½	— 1¼	128	130	15,722
120	115	117	Mar. 5	108	June 10	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	1¼	Q	American Can Co. pf.	100	90⅞	92¼	90	90¼	120⅝	— ¼	30	30¼	42,225
84⅝	73½	48⅝	Jan. 6	33¼	July 2	16,264,700	Oct. 1, '13	1¼	Q	Am. Car & Foundry Co.	100	44⅝	45¼	44¼	44¼	59	— ¼	43½	44½	3,300
98	85	75	June 11	75	June 11	29,553,500	July 1, '13	3	SA	Am. Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	114	119	...	112	114½	800
114	108¾	109¼	Jan. 15	105	July 23	1,500,000	Sep. 1, '13	3	Q	American Cities	100	36	36	36	36	36½	...	36	37	..
60¾	45½	57⅝	Jan. 2	33½	June 12	10,639,300	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	American Cities pf.	100	..	..	..	75	..	...	75	100	..
90¾	95	98	May 6	92½	Sep. 2	2,500,000	Oct. 15, '13	1¾	Q	American Coal	25	..	..	..	..	79	...	62⅜	63½	100
220	160	166	Feb. 8	115	Aug. 9	10,237,100	June 1, '11	2½	..	American Coal Prod.	100	..	..	..	..	..	...	95	98	50
74	3	5¼	Jan. 8	3½	July 9	18,000,000	June 2, '13	3	SA	American Coal Prod. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	..	...	84	86	..
34	20	28¼	Feb. 10	15⅛	June 10	11,274,100	Oct. 1, '13	3	Q	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	38⅞	38⅞	37½	38	57	— 1½	105	111	..
30⅜	18	27¾	Feb. 10	15⅛	June 10	12,548,300	.....	..	..	American Cotton Oil Co. pf	100	..	..	..	..	98	...	92½	..	500
17⅞	9¼	11¼	Jan. 31	7	June 10	19,045,100	Aug. 15, '05	1	..	American Express Co.	100	120	120	120	120	185	+ ½	119	124	175
43	30	31½	Jan. 31	6⅞	June 10	16,750,000	July 20, '07	1⅜	..	American Hide & L. Co.	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	8	+ ½	4	4⅛	200
67¼	31⅜	44½	Jan. 6	27	June 10	16,750,000	Sep. 1, '08	1⅜	..	American Hide & L. Co. pf	100	21¼	21⅜	21	21	30⅜	+ 1⅜	20	21	200
110½	103	106¾	Jan. 2	94	Oct. 10	25,000,000	Aug. 26, '08	1½	..	American Ice Securities Co	100	22	22	21¼	21¼	19½	+ ¼	21	22	200
19¼	4⅜	13	Jan. 3	5¼	Oct. 17	5,739,200	Oct. 21, '13	1⅜	Q	American Linseed Co.	100	9	11½	9	11	15	+ 2	10⅝	11⅜	3,500
63½	42	61¼	Jan. 3	41⅞	Oct. 24	8,838,900	.....	..	..	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	24	30½	24	30½	37⅝	+ 9½	30	30½	..
91	66¼	74⅜	Jan. 30	58½	June 10	50,000,000	Sep. 15, '13	2	SA	American Locomotive	100	31¼	31⅝	29⅞	29⅞	43⅞	— 1⅞	30	31	1,020
109¾	102⅜	107	Feb. 7	97	June 6	50,000,000	Sep. 2, '13	1	Q	American Locomotive pf.	100	..	..	..	98¼	106	..	96	100	..
89½	84	86	Jan. 9	79½	June 12	30,000,000	Aug. 15, '05	1	..	American Malt Corporation	100	..	..	..	6½	..	...	5½	7	..
20¾	123	193	Jan. 22	150	July 9	11,001,700	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	American Malt Corp'n pf.	100	..	..	..	41⅞	62½	...	40	43	..
105	..	105	Jan. 21	100	June 6	3,940,200	Oct. 1, '13	3	Q	American Smelt & Ref. Co.	100	63¾	65	62½	63	82½	— ¾	63	63¼	3,625
44¾	26	40¼	Feb. 3	25	June 9	16,218,000	Sep. 30, '13	1½	Q	American Smelt. Sec. pf. B.	100	90½	100	90½	100	107½	+ ¼	99½	100¾	657
133½	113½	118	Jan. 31	104¾	June 12	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '13	1¾	Q	American Snuff Co.	100	160	160	160	160	85¾	+ ½	81½	82½	100
124	115½	116¾	Jan. 31	104¾	June 12	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '13	1¾	Q	American Snuff Co. pf.,new	100	..	..	..	..	196	— 4	156	160	100
78	66	66¼	Jan. 30	59	Mar. 28	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '13	1¾	Q	American Steel Foundries	100	27	27	26½	26½	100	..	100	103	..
140¾	137⅜	140	Jan. 9	119⅝	Oct. 14	344,598,000	Sep. 2, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Sugar Refining Co.	100	109	109	109	109	122½	+ ¾	26	28	200
82½	71½	204¾	Jan. 20	200	June 6	40,242,400	Sep. 2, '13	5	Q	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	100	114¾	114⅜	113	113	122	— 1⅜	107	109¼	152
109	102	106	Apr. 26	98	July 18	1,298,700	Sep. 2, '13	5	Q	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	100	..	..	..	62	..	...	113	115	200
106¾	102¼	108¼	Jan. 27	96	July 11	51,687,400	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	American Tobacco Co.	100	122	122¼	120	121	142¾	— ¾	56½	62	..
99¼	97½	99	Jan. 7	95	May 23	10,000,000	July 1, '13	1½	..	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	238	238	232	232	277⅝	— 6½	230	237½	7,700
31	18	23½	Sep. 27	16¼	June 10	20,000,000	.....	..	..	Am Tobacco Co. pf., new	100	..	..	..	..	107	...	..	..	450
94½	79	82	Sep. 19	74	May 7	40,000,000	Dec. 15, '13	1¾	Q	American Water Works pf.	100	102	102	101	101	104⅞	— 1	100½	101	..
41⅝	25¼	32¼	Jan. 2	15½	Oct. 22	12,500,000	Apr. 1, '13	1	..	American Woolen Co.	100	20	20	20	20	95	...	..	..	750
48	34	41½	Jan. 2	30⅞	June 10	108,312,500	Oct. 1, '13	75c	Q	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	75½	75½	75¼	75¼	27½	...	16	23	200
127½	105¼	120	Jan. 2	74	Oct. 16	9,990,000	Oct. 15, '13	1½	Q	Am. Writing Paper pf.	100	..	..	..	..	85½	— 1¼	75	77	360
104½	102½	95	Oct. 22	95	Oct. 28	4,388,900	Oct. 15, '12	1½	Q	Anaconda Cop. Mining Co.	25	36¼	36⅝	34⅞	34⅞	34⅝	...	14	15	..
47	41½	43¼	Feb. 19	42¼	Jan. 30	40,000,000	Oct. 15, '12	1½	Q	Assets Realization Corp.	100	..	..	..	..	42⅜	— ⅞	34⅞	35	3,810
114¾	103¾	106⅜	Jan. 6	90¾	Oct. 17	194,482,000	Oct. 15, '12	1½	Q	Asso. Merchants 1st pf.	100	..	..	..	..	..	...	73	79	..
148½	130¾	133⅝	Jan. 9	112	June 11	67,557,100	Aug. 1, '13	2½	SA	Associated Oil Co.	100	..	..	..	95	..	...	..	..	..
68¾	49	53½	Jan. 8	40	June 10	20,000,000	Aug. 1, '13	2½	SA	Atchison, Topeka & S. F.	100	93⅝	94½	92	92½	..	— 4⅜	..	..	..
108¾	102⅜	103¾	Jan. 2	95	June 11	130,121,700	Oct. 1, '13	2	Q	Atch., Topeka & S. F. pf.	100	98¾	98⅝	97½	98	107	+ ½	92½	92¾	8,563
111⅞	101¼	106⅝	Jan. 2	95	June 10	20,000,000	Sep. 20, '13	1¾	Q	Atlantic Coast Line	100	115	116	115	116	102	+ ½	97½	98½	1,312
91	86¼	88	Jan. 10	77¼	June 18	60,000,000	Sep. 2, '13	3	SA	BALDWIN LOCO. WKS.	100	40¼	40¼	40	40	139⅞	+ 1¼	116	117	400
2⅞	⅞	1⅝	Jan. 17	⅞	Jan. 31	8,931,980	Sep. 2, '13	3	SA	Baldwin Loco. Works pf.	100	105½	105¾	103½	105¼	56⅞	...	40	41	200
51⅜	27¾	41½	Jan. 9	25	June 10	14,882,000	Dec. 31, '07	12½	c	Baltimore & Ohio	100	94	94¾	93½	93½	106	— ⅛	104	104	200
80	56¼	74	Aug. 12	62¼	June 10	14,908,000	.....	..	..	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	..	..	..	80	86⅛	...	82	86	86
94½	76⅜	92⅜	May 26	83⅜	June 10	57,024,000	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	Batopilas Mining	100	..	..	..	..	..	...	93⅛	93⅝	200
149	137½	137⅞	Jan. 27	120	Oct. 17	17,999,000	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	Bethlehem Steel Corpora'n.	100	305	311½	30	30	454	...	1	1¼	3,600
11¼	7⅞	8¾	Mar. 18	6¼	June 6	7,000,000	.....	..	..	Bethlehem Steel Corp'n pf.	100	71½	71½	71½	71½	86	— 1½	70	71	1,800
105½	105	116	Jan. 30	100¼	June 9	10,500,000	Aug. 15, '13	3	SA	Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	100	86¾	87¾	86¾	87	89⅜	+ ⅛	84	87⅛	2,657
40¼	28	31	Feb. 8	25	June 27	14,647,200	Sep. 2, '13	3	SA	Brooklyn Union Gas	100	..	..	..	120	7⅛	...	122½	128	..
72½	49¼	56⅛	Feb. 3	16	Oct. 22	14,693,900	July 1, '13	1¼	Q	Brunswick T. & Rv. Sec.Co	100	..	..	..	..	..	...	68¾	71½	..
93½	84	86	Jan. 30	45	July 23	12,334,400	Oct. 1, '13	1¼	Q	Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts.	100	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..
67⅞	65	63	Feb. 13	58¼	May 13	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '13	1¼	Q	Butterick Co.	100	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27¾	108	...	81½	..	..
283	226½	266⅜	Jan. 2	208¼	July 9	199,968,600	Oct. 1, '13	1¼	SA	CALIF. PETROLEUM.	100	47¼	49½	47¼	49	30½	...	26	27⅜	1,600
101½	99⅛	103⅝	Feb. 7	93	July 9		Oct. 1, '13	2	Q	California Petroleum pf.	100	17½	18¼	17½	18	65½	+ 1	17½	18	1,400
		87	Sep. 25	85¾	Oct. 14	11,280,500	.....	..	..	Canada Southern	100	43⅞	49½	47½	49	91	+ 2	49½	52	700
33⅝	16½	30¼	Feb. 5	17	June 10	39,587,400	Oct. 15, '13	1	Q	Canadian Pacific	100	..	..	..	14	..	...	13	16	..
100½	80	87¼	Mar. 3	88	June 10	33,277,800	.....	..	..	Can. Pac. sub. rcts. full pd.	100	227⅞	230⅝	224⅞	225¼	263¼	— 2⅞	225	225½	51,820
895	305	382	Jan. 13	275	June 11	27,436,800	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	Case, (J. I.) Thresh. M. pf.	100	225½	225½	223	223	223	...	222	225½	900
121¼	114½	110	Jan. 17	103	Oct. 10	5,000,000	Nov. 1, '12	2	Q	Central Coal & Coke Co.	100	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	100½	— ¾	90	95⅞	130
85¼	68¼	80	Apr. 17	110	Apr. 17	10,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	2	Q	Central Leather Co.	100	85⅝	86⅞	85⅜	85⅜	89⅜	...	90	95⅞	6,850
24¼	17	18	Jan. 2	5⅛	July 11	62,793,700	Sep. 30, '13	1	Q	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	20¾	22½	20¾	21¾	32	+ 1½	21⅜	22	..
26	25	25¾	Feb. 25	17¼	Aug. 21	19,537,800	Feb. 15, '10	2	..	Central of New Jersey	100	92	92	92	92	..	...	91	93½	10
20⅜	15⅛	17⅞	Jan. 9	10⅛	June 4	19,487,600	Jan. 16, '11	2	..	Central & South Am. Tel.	100	..	..	..	..	..	...	67⅜	75½	..
39¼	30½	35	Jan. 9	23	June 10	45,155,200	.....	..	..	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	57½	58¾	57	58	312	...	280	320	..
117⅝	39⅝	110¼	Jan. 9	98⅜	June 10	42,043,900	.....	..	..	Chicago & Alton	100	50	50	50	50	110	...	176⅜	150⅜	..
146	139¼	145	Jan. 30	131⅛	Sep. 18	116,348,200	Sep. 2, '13	2½	SA	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	..	..	..	..	80	...	64⅜	47	3,400
145	134¼	138	Jan.	120	Jan. 24	116,274,900	Sep. 2, '13	2½	SA	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	100	29	29	28	28	101	...	20	40	100
108	188	188	Mar. 3	181	.....	130,121,700	Oct. 1, '13	2	Q	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	100	101⅜	102⅜	100½	100½	140	...	96½	..	50
..	65	Oct. 25	65	Oct. 25	22,395,100	Oct. 1, '13	2	Q	Chicago & Northwestern	100	132	132½	132	132	141	...	101	101¾	2,400
144	126	125	Mar. 8	119¼	Aug. 25	24,877,200	Sep. 20, '13	1¾	Q	Chicago & Northwest. pf.	100	127½	127½	127½	127½	181	...	170	176	..
155	150	150½	Jan. 21	130½	Oct. 17	11,256,800	Aug. 20, '13	3½	SA	Chi., R. I. & Pacific.	100	..	..	..	..	190	...	..	..	..
50⅜	25	47⅜	Jan. 21	36⅜	June 10	4,296,800	Sep. 30, '13	75c	Q	Chi., St. P., Minn. & O.	100	65	65	65	65	..	...	64	..	..
62½	45¼	54	Jan. 21	34⅞	Aug. 26	47,056,300	Sep. 30, '13	1¾	Q	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	..	...	118	125	140
101½	95	94¾	Jan. 16	60	Oct. 16	10,000,000	Sep. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Chino Copper	5	40⅝	40⅞	39⅝	39¾	45⅝	— ¼	39¾	40⅛	5,875
140	106	106	Jan. 3	85	Feb. 1	34,235,500	Apr. 15, '02	1¾	..	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	100	..	..	..	31½	..	...	30	36	..
45	32½	32	Jan. 9	21	Jan. 24	7,000,000	Dec. 31, '12	1	A	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	100	..	..	..	31	43⅝	...	31	37	..
76⅞	72	69	Mar. 4	64	Aug. 4	8,500,000	Jan. 1, '13	1	A	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	29	29⅝	27⅞	27⅞	36½	— ⅝	28	29½	1,800
71	66¼	65½	Apr. 1	55	Aug. 4	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '13	2	SA	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	100	..	..	..	155	..	...	27	28	..
102	102	102¼	Feb. 25	102¼	Feb. 25	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '13	2	SA	Colorado Southern	100	..	..	..	27	..	...	26	28	..
140	135¾	142¾	Jan. 9	125¼	June 10	16,247,000	Oct. 31, '13	1½	Q	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	64	64	64	64	..	...	60	..	..
22¼	10	17¼	Jan. 31	7⅝	June 10	59,816,500	Sep. 15, '13	1½	Q	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	110	110	110	110	116	— 3½	100	110	200
89½	75	79¼	Jan. 31	61¼	June 10	49,777,300	.....	..	..	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	132¼	132¼	131⅞	131⅞	157	+ ½	131½	133	100
86	70	76⅜	Jan. 2	65	June 10	29,829,900	Oct. 16, '13	1¼	Q	Corn Products Refining Co.	100	130	130½	129	129½	102¼	...	..	..	100
96	92	90	Feb. 19	74	July 8	2,997,800	June 15, '13	3	SA	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	97⅛	100⅞	99⅛	99⅛	129½	144½	97⅛	..	750
100¼	99¾	100⅜	Jan. 18	94½	July 8	7,893,800	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	Crex Carpet Co.	100	..	..	..	..	97⅛	...	17	..	1,300
175½	162	167	Jan. 8	147½	June 11	37,828,500	Sep. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Cuban-American Sugar pf.	100	..	..	..	..	74	...	10	104⅞	..
597	530	445	Jan. 13	390	June 12	42,503,000	Sep. 20, '13	2½	Q	DEERE & CO. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	90	...	88	102	..
..	..	420	Feb. 4	380	Apr. 9	30,277,000	Oct 20, '13	2½	Q	Delaware & Hudson	100	97¾	98	97¾	98	..	...	65	80	..
24	18¼	25½	Jan. 9	13⅜	June 11	38,000,000	.....	..	..	Del., Lack. & Western	100	156	156	156	156	169	— 1⅛	84	84	..
46¼	34½	43	Jan. 10	23	June 11	49,778,400	Jan. 15, '11	2½	..	D., L. & W. sub rcts. 50% pd.	100	401	401	401	401	540	— 3	154	174	725
100	100	90	June 11	90	June 11	950,000	Jan. 15, '13	2½	..	Denver & Rio Grande	100	19	19	19	19	380	+ ½	390	401	276
76⅜	61¼	80⅜	Feb. 1	67½	June 3	12,500,000	Jul 1, '13	2½	SA	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	..	..	..	..	95	...	..	..	..
36¾	20	21⅜	Jan. 2	9¾	June 10	30,815,300	Sep. 1, '13	1½	Q	Detroit & Mackinac pf.	100	..	..	..	..	37½	...	18¼	19	100
11⅝	8	8¼	Jan. 2	5	June 4	12,000,000	Oct. 31, '12	½	..	Detroit United	100	..	..	..	..	90	...	29	31	..
23	14	16¼	Jan. 2	10	July 11	10,000,000	.....	..	..	Distillers' Sec. Corporation	100	..	..	..	..	73¼	...	..	..	..
100	92⅜	93	Apr. 24	93	Apr. 24	16,068,800	.....	..	..	Duluth, S. Shore & At.	100	18¾	18¾	16⅜	17⅜	68	...	77	..	..
39½	30	22½	Jan. 6	20¼	June 10	112,378,900	Oct. 25, '13	1¾	Q	Duluth, S. Shore & At. pf.	100	5	5	5	5	9	— ⅛	4	7½	3,300
57¾	47½	49½	Jan. 30	33½	June 10	47,892,400	.....	..	..	Du Pont Powder pf.	100	..	..	..	..	93	...	86	..	200
48	38	41	Jan. 30	28¼	June 10	16,000,000	Feb. 20, '07	2	..	ERIE	100	..	..	..	..	16	...	9	10	..
21¾	11¼	18	Jan. 22	12	July 11	6,000,000	Apr. 9, '07	2	..	Erie 1st pf.	100	27½	28⅝	26⅞	27⅜	34¼	+ ½	25	27½	19,010
52⅜	37½	44	Jan. 15	32	July 11	12,000,000	Jan. 15, '07	1½	..	Erie 2d pf.	100	43¾	44	42¾	42⅝	52	...	42	43½	1,900
227	128	185½	Apr. 23	175	Jan. 14	10,333,900	Sep. 15, '13	1½	Q	FED. MIN. & SMELT.	100	35	35½	35	35½	34	...	34	36½	400
115	106¼	109⅞	Jan. 6	105	Sep. 10	15,747,500	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	Federal Mining & Smelt. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..
188½	155	187	Jan. 2	129⅜	June 10	101,371,800	Oct. 15, '13	2	Q	GENERAL CHEM. CO.	100	38	38	38	38	47	...	11	17	..
82¾	30	40	Aug. 18	25	May 15	15,752,300	.....	..	..	General Chemical Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	..	...	37	40	100
81	70¼	81¾	Sep. 30	70	May 8	14,047,900	.....	..	..	General Electric Co.	100	..	..	..	178	205	...	170	183	..
93	60¾	94	Jan. 2	20	Oct. 16	60,000,000	Nov. 1, '13	3½	SA	General Motors	100	141½	141½	140	140	108¼	...	106½	108½	..
100¼	105	105¼	Jan. 7	87	Oct. 16	30,000,000	Feb. 15, '13	1½	..	General Motors pf.	100	38½	38½	37½	37½	181¼	— ⅜	140½	141	1,416
143⅜	126	132⅝	Jan. 9	115½	June 10	269,397,700	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	100	77	77	76	77	78	— 1	37	38½	350
		128	Aug. 13	116¼	June 13		Nov. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Goodrich (B. F.) Co. pf.	100	20⅝	22	20⅝	21	76	...	76	77	444
53	36	41¼	Jan. 3	25½	June 10	1,500,800	.....	..	..	Great Northern pf.	100	124	124½	123¾	124½	137½	+ ⅝	20½	21¾	2,000
62¾	47	52¾	Jan. 7	40¾	July 11	20,267,000	Dec. 27, '12	75c	c	Gt Nor. pf. sub. rc., 80% pd	100	124	124	124	124	..	...	123½	124	400
89	85½	87	Feb. 6	80	Oct. 17	15,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	75c	Q	Gt Nor. ctfs. for ore prop.	25	32½	33½	32¾	32¾	47	+ 1½	32¾	125	200
96½	95½	96	Jan. 8	91	Oct. 17	15,000,000	May 15, '13	2¼	SA	Guggenheim

RULES TO PROTECT HIGHWAYS IN FORCE

Limits Set to Weight of Power Vehicles and Their Speed—M. A. C. Bulletin.

Among the most important of the regulations for the protection of highways issued by John N. Carlisle, State Highway Commissioner, and now in effect save as regards traction engines for threshing purposes only, are those relating to the use of traction engines, road engines and automobile trucks whose wheels are fitted with clamps, spikes, cleats, lugs, flanges, or ribs. Traction engines and road engines may use the highways if all the wheels are provided with cleats not less than 2½ inches wide and not more than 1¼ inches high, so placed that two cleats will be the minimum touching the ground at any one time, and with the weight distributed evenly on all parts of the cleats. The weight of motor vehicles may not exceed 14 tons, including the load, and special permission must be obtained from the commissioner to move loads in excess of this. Not more than 8 tons may be carried on any one axle. A limit of 800 pounds for each inch of tire width has also been set for power vehicles. No power vehicle, save a traction engine, may have a total width of more than 90 inches. Fifteen miles an hour is the speed limit for power vehicles carrying a weight of more than 4 tons on State or county highways, six miles an hour is that for power vehicles carrying a weight of more than 6 tons, if fitted with metal tires, and twelve miles if equipped with rubber tires.

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Two of the new models to attract attention on "Automobile Row" are the Chalmers "six," which has among its features a non-stallable motor, self-lubricating clutch, streamline body and molded fenders, and the Jeffrey "four" and "six," formerly known as Ramblers, but much modified in design. Some of the new features are a high-speed motor after European lines which develops 40 horse-power at 2,200 revolutions a minute, oil reservoir under the crank case, and Daimler flexible leather coupling between the clutch and the four-speed transmission. E. F. Thompson has been appointed sales manager of the Motz Tire and Rubber Company.

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The first issue of The Bulletin of the Manhattan Automobile Club has appeared and has been warmly welcomed by the members, for its complete presentation of the activities of the club. Among the entertainments scheduled for the near future at the club rooms, 222 West Forty-ninth Street, are a smoker and cabaret on Nov. 13, and the second pool tournament beginning Nov. 17. Elections returns will be received there to-morrow evening.

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 2.—Wolverine plans to begin hoisting rock to-morrow and Mohawk within the next two weeks. The managements of these mines evidently have gotten the better of the strikers.

Reports from Arizona Commercial continue satisfactory. The fourth crosscut on the 1,200-foot level has now penetrated the vein four feet. Ore assays 4½ per cent. copper, and the ore body has been demonstrated to be at least 200 feet long on this level.

Ray Consolidated reports for September, 4,470,551 pounds of copper produced, compared with 4,401,566 in August, and with 3,135,163 in September, 1912.

The United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Company has acquired several low-grade properties near Juneau, Alaska, and is also negotiating for the purchase of the Ebner mine.

September production of Nevada Consolidated was 4,441,671 pounds. This compares with 5,989,973 pounds in August, and with 5,607,578 in September a year ago. The Tennessee Copper Company in September turned out 1,500,985 pounds of copper. In August it was 1,143,019 pounds, and in September, 1912, it was 1,658,891 pounds.

Greene Cananea is producing 2,500,000 pounds of copper monthly from its own mines, and in addition is treating 3,000,000 pounds of Miami Copper.

It cost Davis-Daly about 13¼ cents per pound to produce 2,165,000 pounds of copper in the last fiscal year.

The Miami Copper Company has sold to the International Smelting and Refining Company thirty-two acres of non-mineral land as a site for a smelter.

Houghton, Mich., advices state that the Calumet and Hecla property's rock shipment yesterday was 5,360 tons against the average for the week before the strike of under 8,000 tons. The Copper Range has 800 imported workmen due Tuesday.

The final figures for September show the output of the Utah Copper Company to have been 11,992,780 pounds. This is a record production.

ASSAILS OUR PRISONS.

Raymond D. Fosdick Says They Are Among the Worst in the World.

Raymond D. Fosdick, ex-Commissioner of Accounts, in a short speech before the West Side Y. M. C. A. yesterday afternoon discussed "Can Democracy Succeed in New York?"

He said that Democracy could only succeed when the people had greater faith in it. In referring to city government he said it was not a theoretical or political problem but a social problem. He touched on the problem of taxation and economy and said that the taxes were not high for our city, but that they were not used to the best advantage.

Mr. Fosdick attacked American prisons and said they were among the worst in the world. Speaking of the Tombs, he said:

"In all my trip through Europe, and I visited many prisons, I never saw one as degraded as the Tombs. A famous expert I talked with, who has studied prisons all over the world, said he had seen but one worse than the Tombs—that in Bulgaria."

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Following is the forecast for Monday and Tuesday as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North and South Carolina and Georgia—Fair Monday and Tuesday; moderate northeast and east winds.

Florida—Fair Monday and Tuesday, except occasional rains in extreme south portion; moderate northeast winds.

Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; light east winds.

East Texas—Fair Monday. Tuesday fair, except probably rain in northwest portion; moderate east winds on the coast.

Western Texas—Fair Monday. Tuesday fair in southeast; colder and unsettled, probably local rains in north and west portions.

Utah—Local rains Monday, followed by fair, Tuesday fair.

Oklahoma—Fair, slightly warmer Monday. Tuesday increasing cloudiness and somewhat colder.

Arkansas—Fair Monday. Tuesday unsettled and somewhat colder.

Tennessee—Fair Monday and Tuesday, without decided temperature changes.

Kentucky—Fair Monday. Tuesday probably cloudy.

Ohio—Fair in south, increasing cloudiness in north portion Monday. Tuesday fair; colder in west portion; moderate south winds, becoming northwest Tuesday.

Indiana—Fair, slightly warmer Monday. Tuesday fair in south, unsettled and colder in north portion; moderate south winds, becoming northwest by Tuesday.

Illinois—Fair Monday. Tuesday fair in south, unsettled and colder in north portion; moderate southwest to northwest winds.

Lower Michigan—Fair in west, local rains in east portion Monday, followed by fair, Tuesday fair, somewhat colder; moderate to brisk southwest to northwest winds.

Upper Michigan—Local rains Monday, Tuesday cloudy and somewhat colder; moderate to brisk northwest to west winds.

Wisconsin—Increasing cloudiness Monday; local rains or snows and colder at night or Tuesday; moderate to brisk southwest to northwest winds.

Minnesota—Local rains in south, local rains or snow in north portion Monday; colder. Tuesday generally fair; moderate to brisk west and northwest winds, becoming variable Tuesday.

Iowa—Increasing cloudiness Monday; local rains and colder at night or Tuesday.

Missouri—Fair Monday. Tuesday increasing cloudiness and somewhat colder.

North Dakota—Fair Monday, preceded by light snow in east portion; colder in east portion. Tuesday fair.

South Dakota—Rain or snow Monday; colder in central and east portions. Tuesday probably fair.

Nebraska—Rain or snow and colder Monday in west and Monday afternoon or night in east portion. Tuesday generally fair.

Kansas—Fair Monday. Tuesday unsettled and colder, probably local rains in east and rain or snow in west portion.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Rain and snow were quite general west of the Rocky Mountains, except in Colorado and Arizona, and pressure, while moderately low over these two States, is rising rapidly to the northward, with some snow and rain. Elsewhere over the country the weather was fair, except in the northern upper lake region, Oklahoma, Northeastern Texas, and extreme Southern Florida, where there were local rains.

Temperatures have again fallen in the Plateau and Rocky Mountain regions and the Northwest, but are only moderately low, while east of the mountains they have risen, except in New England, although they are still below the seasonal average in the Atlantic and Gulf States.

There will be local rains or snows Tuesday in the extreme Southwest and probably extending Monday night or Tuesday into the Central Plains States, the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and the northern and western upper lake region. In the Ohio Valley and the East and South the weather will be generally fair Monday and Tuesday, while in the lower lake region it will become unsettled by Tuesday.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday along the North Atlantic and Middle Atlantic, moderate variable, becoming southerly; South Atlantic and East Gulf, moderate northeasterly and easterly; West Gulf, moderate easterly and southeasterly; lower lakes, moderate to brisk southerly; upper lakes, moderate southwesterly to northwesterly, probably brisk on Superior and Northern Michigan.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

North New England—Fair, slightly warmer Monday, Tuesday fair in east, increasing cloudiness in west, moderate winds, becoming south

South New England—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday; moderate winds becoming south.

Eastern New York—Fair Monday; Tuesday increasing cloudiness, moderate winds becoming south.

New Jersey and East Pennsylvania—Fair Monday and Tuesday, moderate variable winds becoming south.

West New York—Increasing cloudiness, moderate; Tuesday unsettled, moderate to brisk south and southwest winds.

West Pennsylvania—Fair slightly warmer Monday; Tuesday partly cloudy, moderate to brisk south to southwest winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
3 A. M.	45	38	4 P. M.	44	53
6 A. M.	42	36	6 P. M.	42	51
9 A. M.	48	41	9 P. M.	38	47
12 M.	47	48	11 P. M.	35	46

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 46; for the corresponding date last year it was 42; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 49.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 39; at 8 P. M. it was 49. Maximum temperature, 55 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 36 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 73 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 61 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.35 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.39 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss
2:10—265 W. 35th St.; Anna Coland	Trifling
3:40—1,600 Washington Av.; Nathan Norowitz	Trifling
4:25—263 E. 4th St; Morris Eller	Trifling
7:50—10 Warren St.; Cardell & Co.	$25
8:15—67 Manhattan St.; M. Clakken	Trifling
P. M.	
12:18—262 Delancey St.; J. Lauch	Trifling
1:30—2,901 8th Av.; Schelle & Weeks	Trifling
2:10—Tenth Av. and 16th St.; unknown	Trifling
2:30—235 South. Blvd.; Ricco & Sons	Trifling
2:50—2,718 3d Av.; Westchester Clothing Co.	$8,000
3:05—2 Duane St.; William Bratton	$2,500
3:20—Ludlow Av. and Classon Point Road; Albert Downes	$500
3:30—235 E. 100th St.; P. Ramagnano	Trifling
3:50—127th St. and Broadway; William Bromell	Trifling
5:10—855 Wend End Av.; Simon Mc-Necke	Trifling
5:40—340 W. 22d St.; E. L. Booth	Trifling
6:30—South Ferry, Interborough Rapid Transit	Trifling
7:45—242 W. 10th St.; Michael Sullivan	Trifling
7:45—4,070 3d Av.; Abraham Brismerck	Trifling
8:15—3,106 Villa Av.; James Ambrose	Trifling
8:25—102 10th Av.; Long & Haggan	Trifling
10:45—1,311 Southern Boulevard; Annie Katzenbry	$10

"SCULPTURES" DEFINED.

Human Figures Pass Inspection, but Marble Dog Doesn't Get By.

The customs authorities in New York appear to have solved to their own satisfaction, at least, the perplexing question of the proper definition of "sculpture," as contained in the Tariff acts of 1909 and 1913. Both acts define sculpture so as to include the "professional productions of sculptors only, wrought by hand." It seems that recently Austin Baldwin & Co. imported a marble reproduction of a dog, together with four cases of human figures cut from marble. Both the human figures and the likeness of the dog were modeled and finished by Alberti Gino, a well-known sculptor of Carrara, Italy.

When the articles reached the Appraisers' Stores in this city the appraising officials decided that the human figures were "sculptures," and the figure of the dog was not the "professional production of a sculptor only," although affidavits were presented from the sculptor that he had personally executed all of the reproduction. Collector Mitchel exacted duty at the rate of 50 per cent. ad valorem on the marble dog as a "manufacture of marble," while admitting the human figures at 15 per cent. ad valorem as "sculptures."

An appeal was taken to the Board of General Appraisers, where testimony was submitted to prove that the marble dog was entitled to entry as sculpture. Judge Waite, in his decision for the board, conceded that Gino was a professional sculptor, but found against the importers' contention on the technical ground that the evidence failed to show that the figure of the dog was wrought by hand. Importers of art objects said yesterday that the action of the customs authorities constituted an unfair discrimination against the various classes of work done by professional sculptors. It was said that appeal would be made to the United States Court of Customs Appeals.

U. S. LIGHT ENLARGING.

The United States Light and Heating Company reports for the year ended on June 30 gross sales of $3,318,584. Net earnings amounted to $346,930 and the total surplus at the close of the fiscal period was $542,027.

Treasurer W. S. Crandall submitted that the new year was entered into with a large volume of orders on hand. It had been found necessary, he said, to increase the facilities of the factory at Niagara Falls so as to double its productive capacity for making an electric starter for automobiles. The buildings put up were financed through loans with deposit banks.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..6:31|Sun sets..4:56|Moon sets..9:04

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:53	11:35	4:35	5:23
Governors Island	11:30	12:00	5:27	6:17
Hell Gate	1:20	1:50	7:07	7:57

Arrived—Sunday, Nov. 2.

SS New York, Southampton, Oct. 25.
SS Columbia, Glasgow, Oct. 25.
SS Venezia, Gibraltar, Oct. 20.
SS Taormina, Naples, Oct. 19.
SS Conrad Mohr, Shields, Oct. 17.
SS Montoso, Antilla, Oct. 28.
SS Nickerie, Trinidad, Oct. 25.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah, Oct. 30.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, Nov. 1.
SS Calabria, Palermo, Oct. 17.
SS Toronto, Hull, Oct. 15.
SS Cymric, Liverpool, Oct. 23.
SS Lapland, Antwerp, Oct. 25.
SS Stephen, Barbados, Oct. 26.
SS Altamaha, Brunswick, Oct. 30.
SS Manchioneal, Fort Antonio, Oct. 27.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Narragansett	London	Oct. 18
Aragonia	Gibraltar	Oct. 17
Matura	Grenada	Oct. 23
Armenia	Hamburg	Oct. 19
Montserrat	Havana	Oct. 29
Albinga	Inagua	Oct. 31
Alliance	Colon	Oct. 28
Bayamon	San Juan	Oct. 28
San Juan	San Juan	Oct. 29
Guiana	St. Thomas	Oct. 29
Proteus	New Orleans	Oct. 29
El Occidente	Galveston	Oct. 28

DUE TO-MORROW.

Kaiser W. der Grosse	Cherbourg	Oct. 29
Oosterdyk	Rotterdam	Oct. 26
Saxonia	Gibraltar	Oct. 22
Minnehaha	London	Oct. 25
Noordam	Rotterdam	Oct. 25
Havana	Havana	Oct. 30
Tivives	Havana	Oct. 30
Main	Bremen	Oct. 23
Concho	Galveston	Oct. 29
Gibraltar	Victoria	Oct. 20
Hilarius	Ponce	Oct. 23
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Nov. 1

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Oceanic	Southampton	Oct. 29
Oruba	Antilla	Nov. 1
Prinz Aug. Wilhelm	Kingston	Oct. 31
Bremen	Bremen	Oct. 28
Hungarian Prince	Port of Spain	Oct. 27
Prinzess Irene	Palermo	Oct. 25
Pawnee	Shields	Oct. 18
Paloma	Nine	Oct. 31
Consul Horn	Amsterdam	Oct. 17
El Dia	Galveston	Oct. 30

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	———	10:00 A.M.
Principe di Piemonte, Naples	———	11:00 A.M.
Manchioneal Jamaica, City of Savannah, Savannah	———	12:00 M.
	———	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.
El Alba, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

*Lusitania, Liverpool	———	1:00 A.M.
Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Caracas, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Asuncion de Larrinaga, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Zeeland, Antwerp	———	10:00 A.M.
Santa Clara, Havana	———	12:00 M.
Curityba, Cardenas	———	12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Colorado, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.

*Mails close 9:30 P. M. Tuesday.

By Marconi Wireless.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen to New York, was 1,336 miles E. at 12:05 A. M.; due 4th, 3:30 P. M. North German Lloyd.

SS Noordam, Rotterdam to New York, was 670 miles E. at 7:30 A. M.; due 4th, 8:30 A. M. Holland America Line.

SS Minnehaha, London to New York, was 700 miles E. at 11 A. M.; due 4th, 9:30 A. M. Atlantic Transport Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Rayo, New Orleans to New York, was 748 miles S. at 9 A. M.

SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 242 miles E. of Galveston at noon.

SS Alliance, Cristobal to New York, was 575 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, was 299 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, passed Diamond Shoals at 9 A. M.

SS Brilliant, New Orleans to New York, passed Cape Hatteras at noon.

SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 216 miles N. of Tyebee Bar at noon.

SS Boringuen, Brunswick to New York, was 294 miles S. at 8 P. M.

SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, was 313 miles S. of Sandy Hook at 7 P. M.

SS J. M. Guffey, Port Arthur to New York, was 160 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 12 miles N. of St. Johns at 7 P. M.

SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 138 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 18 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Tivives, Port Limon to New York, was 156 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 170 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 780 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Comal, Mobile to New York, was 150 miles N. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.

SS Guiana, St. Thomas to New York, was 310 miles S. at 8 P. M.

SS Alamo, Galveston to New York, was 260 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Herman Frasch, Sabine to New York, was 118 miles W. of Tortugas at 7 P. M.

SS El Dia, Galveston to New York, was 14 miles N. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS California, at Moville, Nov. 2.

Sailed.

SS Caronia, from Queenstown, Nov. 2.
SS Minnewaska, from Southampton, Nov. 1.
SS Cameronia, from Moville, Nov. 1.
SS Ryndam, from Boulogne, Nov. 1.
SS Vaderland, from Antwerp, Nov. 1.
SS Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, from Southampton, Nov. 2.

Transpacific Mails.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Siberia ..... Nov. 6
Tahiti, Margruses, Cook Islands, and New Zealand and Australia (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Tahiti ..... Nov. 7
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Tacoma)—Seattle Maru ..... Nov. 6
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Lurline. Nov. 7
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma ..... Nov. 13
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Chiyo Maru ..... Nov. 14
Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Niagara ..... Nov. 21

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, Oct. 3; Sydney, Oct 4; Auckland, Oct. 9, and Wellington, Oct. 10—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Tahiti, were dispatched east at 4 P. M. Oct. 30, and mails dated Hongkong, Oct. 4; Shanghai, Oct. 7; Yokohama, Oct. 18, and Honolulu, Oct. 25, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Siberia, were dispatched east at 4 P. M. Oct. 31, and are due in New York on the mornings of Tuesday, Nov. 4, and Wednesday, Nov. 5, respectively.

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

Two Killed by Automobiles.

To the long list of persons killed by automobiles on the streets of New York, two more names were added yesterday. A mail truck ran down Mrs. Lena Soloman of 211 Third Street as she was crossing Delancey Street at Pitt Street, and she died three hours later in Gouverneur Hospital. Joseph Charnallot of 8 Amsterdam Avenue was driving his own car when five-year-old Theodore Bertrand, running out of his house at 65 Amsterdam Avenue, was struck and killed instantly.

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Complete Election Returns will be received, beginning at 6 o'clock, over a direct wire from New York. Dancing at 8:30. For table reservations, telephone office of the Maitre d'Hotel, 'phone White Plains No. 2300, or New York Booking Office, Murray Hill No. 7720.
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LONDON, PARIS, HAMBURG.

Kais'n Aug. Vic.	Nov. 6,	1 P. M
23Pretoria	Nov. 15,	10 A. M
Pres. Grant	Nov. 21,	11 A. M
America	Nov. 22,	12 Noon
28Pennsylvania	Nov. 29,	10 A. M

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S. S. Cincinnati (17,000 Tons) December 9, 12 noon
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LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG
Moltke ..... November 22
Hamburg ..... December 6
☞These steamers offer exceptional accommodations in both First and Second Cabins.

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NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

Kronprinzessin Cecilie	Nov.	6
Kr. Wilhelm der Grosse	Nov.	11
Kaiser Wilhelm II	Nov.	18

Fast Mail Sailings.

†Bremen	Nov.	8
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm	Nov.	15
†Grosser Kurfuerst	Nov.	22

*Bremen direct.

London—Paris—Bremen
Baltimore-Bremen direct; one cabin (II); Wednesdays.
Sailings on SATURDAY for
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Prinzess Irene ..... Nov. 15
Berlin ..... Dec. 6
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NOV. 15, 11:00 A. M. DEC. 13.
LONDON—PARIS
via Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
OTHER SAILINGS

Oceanic,	Nov. 8, noon	Oceanic,	Dec. 5
Majestic,	Nov. 26, noon	*New York,	Dec. 12

*American Line Steamer. Only One Class Cabin (II.) and Third Class.
N. Y.—Queenstown—Liverpool—12 noon

†CYMRIC	Nov. 8	CEDRIC	Nov. 20
CELTIC	Nov. 13	BALTIC	Dec. 4

†Cymric carries only One Class Cabin (II.) and Third Class Passengers.
American Pier 62, N. R., 10 A.M. 23d Street
N. Y., Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton.
†Only One Class Cabin (II.) and Third Class.

†NEW YORK	Nov. 7	†PHILADELPHIA	Nov. 28
†ST. LOUIS	Nov. 21	*OCEANIC	Dec. 5

*White Star Line Steamer, 1st, 2d, & 3d Class.
Atlantic Transport Pier 61, N. R., 10 A.M. 18th Street
New York—London Direct. Pr. 52, N. R., 16th St.

Minnehaha	Nov. 8, 1 p. m.	Minnetonka	Nov. 22
†Minnewaska	Nov. 15, 10 a.m.	Minneapolis	Dec. 6

Red Star Pier 61, N. R., 10 A.M. 18th Street
N. Y.—London—Paris via Dover—Antwerp.

ZEELAND	Nov. 8	VADERLAND	Nov. 19
†APLAND	Nov. 12	KROONLAND	Nov. 26

WINTER CRUISES

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Largest Steamers in the Trade	The Newest Cruising Steamers
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NOVEMBER 29,	JANUARY 7
Jan. 10 J

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—Court opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Freeman v. United States. 165—Daniel Green Shoe Co v. Dolgeville Co. 78—Wright Co v. Herring-Curtiss Co. 13—N Y Assets Realization Co v. McKinnon. 48—Donohue v. Boston & Maine R R. 29—N Y, N H & H R R v. Vizvari. 68—Matter of Condon. 5—Matter of Link Const Co. 14—Steel & Masonry Co v. Reilly. 19—Matter of Pellow. 33—Davidson S S Co v. S S Lackawanna.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Court opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. 50—Wittmark v. Shubert Anderson Co. 249—Prepayment Car Seal Co v. Orange Co Tr Co. 198—Matter of Yogol. 79—Barnes v. Fireman's Fund Ins Co. 108—Brothers v. Lidgerwood Mfg Co. 109—Morris v. New Eng Nav Co. 111—McBride v. Oriental Bank of N Y. 112—Mitchell v. Phil & Read Coal & Iron Co. 16—Miller v. Phil & Read Coal & Iron Co. 112—Morgan v. Anderson. 125—Dod v. Pattengill. 127—United States v. Cohen. 128—Int Waterproofing Co v. Moritz. 140—Liebler v. Penn R R. 132—Forty-two Broadway Co v. Anderson. 153—United States v. Clguoni. 137—First Nat Bank of Chicago v. Cascadian Spring Water Co. 138—Hannigan v. Northwestern Theatrical Ass'n. 140—Blum v. Franklin Ins Co. 141—Blum v. Alliance Ins Co. 142—Blum v. Liverpool & London & Globe Ins Co. 143—Blum v. Potomac Ins Co. 145—United States v. 5 Bales of Silk. 89—Banker v. N Y, N H & H R R.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J. Court opens in Room 72, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. (Note.—Any cause undisposed of by Judge Hand will be placed at the head of Judge Mayer's calendar for Wednesday.) Admiralty and equity calendar. 121—Asi Ag Chem Co v. Fred E. Richards. 122—Dugnon Cont Co v. same. 261—Babbitt v. Reed. 293—Ernst v. Fidelity and Deposit Co. 13—Diamond C Salt Co v. Worcester Salt Co. 6—Fox v. Mermelstein. 11—Computing Scale Co v. Toledo Computing Scale Co. 15—Asbestos Pro Metal Co v. H. W. Johns Manville Co. 16—Am Car and Foundry Co v. Bett.ndorf Axle Co. 17—Lewis v. Julius. 18—Trichenis v. Simpson Crawford Co. 19—Sams v. 14th St Store. 27, 28—Helfand v. Bossong. 31—Nat Elec Signaling Co v. Marconi Wireless Tel Co. 33—Moxey v. Metro Life Ins Co. 40—First Nat Bank of Akron v. Bureau of Nat Lic. 41—Amalgamated Footwear Co v. Coward. 42—Robinson v. Postal Life Ins Co. 43—Standard Asp and Rubber Co v. Cumiskey. 44—Medusa, &c, Co. v. Harrison Waterproofing Co. 45—Westinghouse E and M Co v. Lincoln Elec Co. 46—Mygatt v. Int R T Co. 47—Aeolian Co v. John Wanamaker. 48—Morris v. Int R T Co. 50—Gillette v. Auto Strop Safety Razor Co. 51—Hale v. Arnold. 52—Niver v. Hinds, Noble & Eldridge. 53—Rateau, &c, Co v. Am Regenerator Co. 54—Same v. same. 58—Cook v. Auto Fire Protection Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J. Court opens in Room 70, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar. 7—Legrand v. Urbana Wine Co. 9—Allen Auto S Co v. Niagara Auto Cover Co. 10—Same v. same. 21—Kannel R Door Co v. Revolving Door and Fixture Co. 23—Valvoline Oil Co v. Havoline Oil Co. 32—Davies v. Bowes. 22—Brunswick Ref Co v. Wolf, Sayer & Heller. 26—Imperial Mach Co v. Smith & McNeil's. 34—Nat Cash Register Co v. Rauch. 3—Oriental Tissue Co v. Louis Dejonge & Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J. Court opens in Room 66, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy discharges: T Gingold, Wm J Werth, H Levine, I Schneidelman, B Tannenbaum, P Hernand, I Lichtner, M & S Gitlitz, Seligman & Stern, M Kasovy, M C Trummel, C P Hall, Dry Goods Co, Stone & Cohen, S Bardach. Under objections: S Nash, P Friedman, A Ringlar, A Stein, M S Uhlfelder, S Rosenthal. Adjourned cases: J Frick, C Decrnibaum, M Lehman, I S Meyer, H E Bauer, A Meyer, M Maher, H P Kleinman, A Moore, Jr, Breslof & Siegel, M & N Scheuer. Involuntary cases: Petition v. Schundler & Co. Petition v. Batagalia. Motion: J Kennedy & Son, J Gotthoffer, G Rosati, Breslof & Siegel, C P Buchanan, (2) Mann Brush Mfg Co, W P Montague Co, Zindel Mfg Co, F Silverman, Conrad Nuin Iron Wks, A E Klahre & Co, J Stein, (4,) St James Import Co, Robertson Mfg Co, S Cohn, Finrock Iron Works, (2,) Karp Bros, E E Gwynne, "Rector's," A Goldschlag, Kann & Co, Fried Mfg Co, Franklin Print Co, M G Koch, P J Byrnes, J Forsyth, Electrolythic Process Co, Nelson, Burstein & Gussow, D Cohen & Co, A O Allen & Co, F A Phelps, J Goldstone, A J Herrick, Werba & Leuscher, Catalano & Heln, A Co'nfield, A Newman, S Feinbloom, S H Blair, Asaro Realty Co, Racuglia & Bellucci, Composite Board Co, A N K Koury, Schundler & Co.

STATE.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—Lehman, Page, and Whitaker, JJ. For hearing of appeals from city and municipal courts.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I, Seabury, J. Litigated motions. 1—Larson v. Nicholson. 2—Same v. same. 3—Steger & Son Piano Mfg Co v. Musical Courier Co. 4—Mercelis v. Crutchfield. 5—Matter of N Y, N H & H R R. 6—Matter of Schwenk v. Kramer Const Co. 7—Holmes v. Bell. 8—Matter of Quinn. 9—Finkenberg v. Lewis. 10—Piatti v. Lloyd. 11—Donovan v. United Trust Co. 12—Same v. same. 13—Tax Lien Co v. Schultze. 14—Goven v. Myer. 15—Winship v. Winship. 16—Mt Vernon Trust Co v. Fitzgerald. 17—Kahn v. Packard Motor Car Co. 18—Cyge v. Home Title Insurance Co. 19—Marshall v. Slaviz v. McQuade Stevedoring Co. 21—Colton v. Roman Baths Co. 22—E Moch Co v. Sec Bank. 23—Same v. same. 24—Brush v. N Y Portland Cement Co. 25—Same v. same. 26—Furthmann v. Furthmann. 27—Robertson v. Robertson. 28—Freeman v. Berry. 29—People Surety Co v. Commercial Adv Assn. 30—Feryeuk v. Wiener. 31—People v. Thomas. 32—Davidson v. Davidson. 33—Ettinger v. Ettinger. 34—People Surety Co v. Comm Cons R R Co. 35—Donnelly v. Kingston Cons R R Co. 36—Same v. same. 37—Same v. same. 38—Lackawanna Mfg Co v. Wms City Fire Ins Co v. Ehrlich. 40—Matter of Geo Ringler & Co. 41—Tax Lien Co v. Burke. 42—Mitteldeutsche Privatbank v. Bosselman. 43—N Y Savings Bank v. Fullerton. 44—Stevens v. Madden. 45—Guaranty Trust Co v. Ward. 46—Brokaw v. Sherry. 47—Underhill v. Monahan. 48—Hart v. Morretti. 49—Katz v. Kohnman. 50—Lamb v. Greenwich Co. 51—De Koritic v. 42d St. &c, Ry. 52—Brushe v. Patterson. 53—Biell v. City of N Y. 54—Matter of Oelkers. 55—Shapiro v. Shapiro. 56—Bolinger v. Bridgor. 57—Levinson v. Crawford Transfer. 58—Bates v. Cobden. 59—Butcher v. Worcester Const Co. 60—Holliday v. Met Trust Co. 61—Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank v. McCarthy. 62—Hendricks v. 23d Street Avenue Co. 63—Kimball Co. v. Lehmicke. 64—Dollar Savings Bank v. 101st Street Co. 65—Rothschild Co. v. Ballon. 66—Fash v. Sup Council Royal Arcanum. 67—Pluemacher v. Levy. 68—McCausland v. Bojul. 69—O'Conor v. Friedland. 70—Same v. same. 71—Matter of McCormick. 72—Young v. McEntire. 73—State Bank v. Paoli. 74—Hasenbalg v. Zinser. 75—Journeymen Horse Shoers' Union v. Lunny. 76—Bakken v. Bakken. 77—Wetmore v. Detroit Museum Co. 78—Barclay Realty Co. v. Warner. 79—Robb v. Everett. 80—Duschner v. Walker. 81—Loew v. Gillespie. 82—Bierman v. Freyer. 83—Silverman v. Ebin. 84—Cohen v. Goldstein. 85—Silverstone v. Ruppert. 86—Cohen v. Simon. 87—Smith v. Thal Realty Co. 88—Lawyers' Mortgage Co v. Watson. 89—Moller v. Simon. 90—Matter of Bernstein. 91—Israel v. Israel. 92—Lehman v. Neyer. 93—Robb v. Errett. 94—Rosenthal v. O'Neill. 95—Virgano v. Brannigan. 96—Equitable Life Assur Society v. Hertz. 97—Dwyer v. Dow Const Co. 98—Haight v. Am Exch Realty Co. 99—Folz v. Folz. 100—Pierson v. Seaman. 101—Macy v. Land Mtge Realty Co. 102—Walsky v. Wallack. 103—Astor Mtge Co v. Tenney. 104—Silverman v. Ebin. 105—Walter v. Walter. 106—Same v. same. 107—Same v. same. 108—Second National Bank v. Tooker. 109—Hahn v 42d St. and Madison Av. Co. 110—Reed v. S. & R. Construction Co. 111—Deutsch v. William L. Barreil Co. 112—Diamondstein v. Marx. 113—Matter of Ind Savings & Loan Co. (Wall.) 114—Matter of same, (Sutton.) 115—Matter of Cresson Av, (McCarroll.) 116—Corn v. Suderov. 117—Barkin Const Co. v. Hershfield. 118—Vejarano v. Bruning. 119—Matter of Colwell, (O'Shaughnessy.) 120—Postakewitz v. Postakewitz. 121—Ratz v. Minden. 122—Ernsthal v. Proctor. 123—Kelly v. Hoag. 124—Treanor v. Gimbel Brothers. 125—Abrams v. Nesbit Holding Co. 126—Abrams Costume Co. v. Berger. 107—People ex rel. Thacher v. Walsh. 128—Maloughney v. Fleischman Realty Co. 129—Ehrman v. Bassett. 130—Shelford Estates v. Martens. 231—Ormes v. Wlnant. 132—Schriver v. American Pipe and Construction Co. 133—Croxson v. Waverly Const Co. 134—Goldberg v. Goldberg. 135—Schiffer v. Schiffer. 136—Berger v. Roth.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Delany, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J. Motions. Demurrers. 31—Brauman v. Amend. 177—Friedenberg v. Gitchell. 178—Owens v. Blackburn. 180—Same v. same. 173—Lynch v. Kirby. 181—First Com Bank of Hoffman v. Valentine. 185—City of N Y v. B H R R. 186—Gilleran v. Springfield (L. I) Cemetery. 187—Driscoll v. same. 188—Cuva v. Miller. Daybill & Co. 189—Manhattan Univ. Assn. v. Lebeau. 190—Faltoute v. Lebeau. 191—Lawrence v. Littlefield. 192—Same v. same. 193—People ex rel Moore v. Frothingham. 194—Hoey v. Kinsella United Properties. Preferred causes. 167—Union Estates Co v. Adlon Con Co. 645—McGrath v. Carnegie Trust Co. 948—Madison Trust Co v. same. General calendar. 404—The Lambs v. Dressler. 361—Eisenberg v. Swartz. 362—Bishop v. Lewis. 58—Weingreen v. Michelbacher. 118—Farrand Co v. Farrand. 428—Zotti v. Zotti. 379—Schmidt v. Schmidt. 41—Carpenter v. Fielding. 426—Delohery v. Oliver & Burt. 350—Doyno v. Doyno. 1120—Riverside Con Co v. City of N Y. 130—Schwartz v. Mandel. 207 — Paskowitz v. Wiener. 279 — Wash Sav Bank v. Kingston Scott. 254—Northern Bank of N Y v. Wash Sav Bank. 462—Weinstock v. Schwartz. 84—Steinberg v. Becker Distributing Co. 184—Fisher v. Tuttle. 350—Mitchell v. Murray. 162—Solomon v. Altmayer. 329—Stein v. Stein. 42—Trussed Concrete Steel Co v. 2d Av R R. 298—Smith v. Steers. 319—Zinser v. Zinser. 286—Blume v. Moller. 454 — Spiegel v. Miller. 457 — Gerken v. Thomas. 460 — Abenheimer v. Ginsburg. 475 — Rodman v. Karmiohl. 483 — Leary v. Leary. 486 — Berkowitz v. Sergeant. 488—Hoffman v. Horowitz. 489—Levine v. Suchoff. 492—Bayne v. Ancient Free Gardeners. 523—Sexauer & Lemke v. Corn. 524—Lederer v. Frazee. 467—Arnold v. Woods. 496—Pabst Brewing Co v. Sloane. 518—Kenning v. Kenning. 77—Haines v. 12th Ward Bank. 455—Sonnensheim v. Sonnensheim. 274—Soltz v. Soltz. 354—Dowling v. Dowling Hotel Co. 438—Guaranty Trust Co v. Ward. 206—Blowers v. Blowers. 476—Spencer v. Spencer. 383—Wilner v. Wilner. 396—Dizik v. Gouled Embroidery Works. 193—Yellow Taxicab Co v. Pittsburgh. 194—Yellow Taxicab Co v. Goode. 195—Yellow Taxicab Co v. Horbrauer. 196—Yellow Taxicab Co v. Kline. 197—Yellow Taxicab Co v. Kline. 198—Yellow Taxicab Co v. Kline. 199—Yellow Taxicab Co v. Armand. 227—Yellow Taxicab Co v. Fox. 200—Yellow Taxicab Co v. Harvard. 221—Yellow Taxicab Co v. Lotz. 225—Yellow Taxicab Co v. Smith. 226—Yellow Taxicab Co v. McDougall. 79—Shipley v. Nathan & Greer Co. 99—Ethelia Realty Co v. Braveman. 350—Cohen v. Lamensdorf. 527—Hatch & Clute v. Fargo. 10—Conklin v. Linde & Co. 11—Linde v. Gibson. 433—Morse v. Van Ness. 343—Berus v. Berus. 83—Sterry v. Sterry. 50—Goodman v. Goodman. 1121—Gallinger v. Beinhauer. 381—Hague & Co v. Silberberg Import Co. 398—Hoffman v. Goelet. 265—Burger v. Burger. 316—Stewart v. Stewart. 262—Moses v. Salomon. 356—Katzner v. Langer. 418—Chesler Const Co v. Equitable Securities Co. 108—Waldron-Holmes Realty Co v. Hauf. 500—Orr & Co v. Hellman. 375—Garabaldi Realty & Con Co v. Santangelo. 260—Schleffer v. Am Union Realty Co. 188—Arcaro v. Arcaro. 384—Saenger v. Steinfeld. 415—Zippert v. State Bank. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Erlanger, J. Certiorari cases 580—Tribelhorn Realty Co v. Purdy. 572—Saks & Co v. Purdy. 1128—Hunneweil v. Well. 1129—Griswold v. O'Donnell. 1130—Corn v. Purdy.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Clear. Part V.—Clear. Part VII.—Clear. Part VIII.—Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Davis, J. Criminal Term.—Pleading calendar. 1—Jacob Levy. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Greenbaum, J. 2423—Reid v. Bogue. 815—Wechsler & Co v. Glynn. 1438—Miles v. Stallo. 1486—Morris v. Fox. 652—Hitchcock v. Cafe Raub. 586—Werner v. Oppenheimer. 1714—T J Waters Co v. Peerless Inv Co. 1721—People ex rel Ambrose v. Smith. 2251—Moore v. City of N. Y. 2252—Brady v. City of N Y. 2253—Meyers v. City of N Y. 2254—Murphy v. City of N Y. 2255—Hull v. City of N Y. 2256—Starratt v. City of N Y. 2257—Callahan v. City of N Y. 2258—Duffy v. City of N Y. 2259—Kenny v. City of N Y. 2260—Eagan v. City of N Y. 1931—Nat Surety Co v. Breuchaud. 2079—Nat Surety Co v. Winston. 2054—Fishel v. Whitman. 2425—Hardy v. Monaton Realty Inv Corp. 1470—Deiches v. Western Dev Co. 2154—Mark v. J Wey & Co. 1564—Fixel v. Barone. 1392—Crowley v. Jones. 2046—Edelson v. Hoellerer. 1806—Assets Realization Co v. Continental Finance Co. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Weeks, J. 553½—Flavin v. C I & Bklyn RR. 591—Banks v. City of N Y. 4665—Bilkovic v. Loeb. 4196—Davis v. L I Elec Ry. 237—Bionde v. Interborough R T Co. 829—Newsum v. N Y Transp Co. 603—Waddleigh v. Tonkin. 1304½—Geller v. City of N Y. 2660—Kronberg v. Merchants Refrigerating Co. 1032—Griffin v. Cunard SS Co. 852—Tremper v. Interborough R T Co. 32—Ely v. Interborough R T Co. 34—Fischer v. Interborough R T Co. 551—Suesans v. Canavan Bros. 21—Post v. Sharkey. 111—Shea v. Wanamaker. 118—Shubert v. Morning Tel Co. 1132—Szydlowski v. Wills & Marvin. 1100—Goldsborough v. City of N Y. 256—Nolan v. Burns Bros. 251—Slaviz v. Phoenix Roofing & Transp Co. 252—Giudice v. Lanati. 253—Pinkerson v. Salvation Army Ind Homes Co. 254—Paltrowitz v. Storer. 255—Slaviz v. N Y, N H & H R R. 35—Nice v. Nassau Elec RR. 373—D'Arcy v. Interborough R T Co. 440—Goldstein v. Nassau Elec RR. 450—Fogarty v. Interborough R T Co. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bonner, J. 960—De Mitry v. Stephens. 961—De Mitry v. Stephens. 628—Lapin v. Rodstein. 693—C Sullivan v. City of N Y. 694—D Sullivan v. City of N Y. 802—Reese v. Nat Bugar Ref Co. 1144—Frost v. Campbell. 556—Davidson v. Stein. 266—Rosenband v. Mutual Furniture Co. 267—Foster v. Leopold. 269—Jensen v. Northeastern Const Co. 270—Jensen v. Fry. 271—R. Goldmeer v. Interborough R T Co. 272—M Goldmeer v. Interborough R T Co. 273—McBridge v. Pocomo Bldg Co. 277—Grummy v. Am Ice Co. 279—Jones v. Mainzer. 280—Gardner v. Am Ice Co. 281—Burke v. M P Smith & Sons Co. 285—Bederin v. Met Mfg Co. 289—Kelly v. La Compagnie Gen Transatlantique. 290—Feiner v. Schuster. 291—Feiner v. Sun Cement Co. 295—Brandt v. Rosen. 1095—Brandt v. Rosen. 297—Burke v. Dolfin. 362—L Perper v. Interborough R T Co. 363—M Perper v. Interborough R T Co. 425—Bishop v. City of N Y. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Goff, J. 956—Langer v. United Elec Light & Power Co. 4246—Ptaskawski v. Fritz. 712—Russell v. Bradley. 714—Russell v. Jacobs. 1143—Sullivan v. Charles T Wills, Inc. 527—Weiss v. Douglass. 483—Lehman v. Lange. 962—Welchselbaum v. Bklyn Union El R R. 30—Seely v. Joline. 4047—Willax v. N Y, N H & H R R. 1124—Schwabe v. City of N Y. 230—Kessler v. Covert. 784½—Ratney v. Joline. 274—Weaver v. Joline. 299—Knoche v. Bohemian-Am Workmen's Assn. 300—Kayton v. Chess. 301—Goldberg v. Apelles. 302—Wiggins v. Robinson. 303—Bernstein v. Penn R R. 304—Greenberg v. Leavitt. 305—Mantowski v. Young. 310—Pachesky v. Jolin. 326—Hayes v. City of N Y. 454—Armstrong v. Strain. 455—Ahrens v. Cohen. 457—Cohen v. Schatzberg. 459—Gapanuk v. Acme Engineering & Const Co. 460—Kolofoise v. Manufacturers' Mut Fire Ins Co. 461—Mayer v. Standard Oil Co of N J. 467—Int Forwarding Co, Inc, v. Campbell Stores. 468—Franke v. Mason-Seaman Transp Co. 469—Capono v. Rose-Freeport Coal Co. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Marcus, J. 1164—Reed v. Belnord Realty Co. 897—Johnson v. McNamee. 826—McCabe v. Southern Pacific Co. 284—G Hahn v. Lost Terms Co. 3628—Mannuzza v. L Mundet & Son. 1163—Murray v. Rapp Const Co. 243—Lynch v. Landsman. 147—Fanning v. 45th St Exchange. 148—Friedman v. Dimock. 149—Carroll v. City of N Y. 903—Fuller v. G A Fuller Co. 620—Forester v. Met Iron & Steel Co. 248—Blaney v. Press Pub Co. 514—Rodman v. Osterweis. 1162—Price v. Herzog. 932—Casaulte v. J W Cody Shoring & Con Co. 739—Becker v. Con Gas Co. "—Weisener v. Central Park, &c, R R. 485½—D'Andrea v. Culligan. 202—Hahn v. Locust Realty Co. 1156—Richlo v. Larocque, Jr. 293—Heusy v. Shipway & Bros. 295—Kocher v. Louis Weber Bldg Co. 971—McManus v. 5th Ave Coach Co. 963—Borst v. Schloss. 901—Miller v. Greenberg. 306—Ettlinger v. Leavitt. 310—Malloy v. Ottinger. 312—Meyer v. W & J Sloane. 313—Meyer v. W & J Sloane. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Bijur, J. 1174—Rooney v. Clausen-Flanagan Brewery. 1146—Uhr v. City of N Y. 1172—Levy v. Triangle Waist Co, Inc. 4572—Markert v. N Y Transp Co. 44—Minners v. City of N Y. 678—Neuman v. First Hungarian Cong Ohab Zedek. 862—Devine v. Kohlmeier. 890—Von Glahn v. Carey Print Co. 696—Alexander v. Eberhagen. 3063—Norton v. Wilson. 3096—Mary E Banks Co. 3097—Blanche Mittnacht. 3098—Leander L Frost (will No. 2.) 3099—Anna Moore. 3100—Isl Fischer (will No 1.) 3101—John Bergen. 3102—Elizabeth Donnelly. 3103—Ida Fischer (will No. 2.)

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Green, J. Clear. Part III.—Le Fetra, J. Clear. Part IV.—Lynch, J. Clear. Part V.—Finelite, J. Clear. Part VI.—Dwyer, C. J. Clear. Part VII.—Luce, J. Clear. Part VIII.—Smith, J. Clear. Calendar called in Trial Term, Part I. room, at 9:45. 5070½—Winch v. Lillie. 2708—Smith v. Sheppard. 4134—Stumer v. Hilton Ry. 4178—Perry v. Mayerdoff. 8282¼—Borenstein v. Van Praag. 8283½—Borenstein v. Van Praag. 4116—Rosenberg v. Reich. 4196—Krausch v. Barthold Mfg Co. 4172—Eastern Brew Co v. Cohen. 4203—Fitzgerald v. Hyams. 3629—Katz v. Rose. 4290—Conn Cab Co v. Whitridge. 4301—Lee v. Mayo Warehouse Co. 4302—Smibaldi v. N Y City Int Ry. 4303—Metzger v. Broadway Improvement Co. 2960—Malecki v. Wills & Marvin Co. 8840½—Becker v. Keast. 4179—Calogero v. Bradley Con Co. 5653½—Strnad v. Messer Co. 4288—Smith v. N Y Rys. 4171—Hamfredi v. Hirshman. 3569—Nathanson v. Hughes. 4223—Klyalstein v. 42d St, &c, Ry. 4202—Davis v. Davis. 2488—Greene v. Peck. 889—Gottlieb v. Heltzner. 4156—Stockovich v. Kiss. 8053—Guerman v. Mutschler Bros. 4230—Canavan Bros Co v. Hamilton Terrace Co. 4284—Stempie v. N Y Rys. 4287—Pever v. Union Ry. 3607—Morris v. Fetterly. 224—Goldsmith v. Rosenberg. 2850—Schier v. Bradley Const Co. 10550—Brown v. Sondheim. 4133—Breitbart v. Empire City Subway Co. 4162—Van Lewin v. N Y Rys. 4165—Brounger & Co v. Interborough R T Co. 4182—Galsos v. A B C Const Co. 2037—Humphreys v. Roskam Scott Co. 4080—Bromberg v. Karsch. 4219—Curtis v. Smith. 4234—Emanuel v. Delaney Amuse Co. 4235—Schwardson v. Delaney Amuse Co. 4236—Goldberg v. Delaney Amuse Co. 4241—Keller v. Interborough R T Co. 4258—Renich v. Sharkey. 4270—Taplitz v. Elchenroth. 6867½—Sherman v. Glasberg. 4290—Schwitzer v. Kiraly. 4267—Rosales v. Werbach. 4024—F E Hannan Co v. Reynolds. 4130—Youngstown Grocery Co v. Brina. 881—Merendino v. Fiahore. 4279—Weil v. Goldberg. 3967—Murphy v. Harrison Granite Co. 4308—Simonds v. Rosenkrantz. 4309—Simonds v. Rosenkrantz. 4310—Schlacht v. Willner. 4311—Schlacht v. Willner. 4312—Geller v. Perl. 4313—Geller v. Perl. 4314—Weschsler v. Insky. 4315—Bikilnotzky v. Selzer. 4317—Perecca v. Lupo. 4318—Nobile v. N Y Edison Co. 4319—Ferguson v. 5th Av Coach Co. 4320—Oppenheimer v. Bronx Ref Co. 4322—Stargrave v. N Y Rys. 4334—Chaste v. Rohner. 4325—Napoli v. N Y Edison Co. 4326—Napoli v. N Y Edison Co. 4327—Aronowitz v. Jones. 4329—Uzeky v. Fargo. 4330—Passamonte v. Persky. 4331—Shaw v. Knickerbocker Ice Co. 4332—Kirch v. Connecticut Cab Co. 4333—Czchononsky v. Fargo.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Delehanty, J. 6341—Damon v. Everard. 6342—Schein v. Tachtenberg. 6323—Mendelson v. Feldman. 6325—Berson v. Matza. 6278—Brown v. Levinson. 5461—Duckett v. L. Schepp Co. 6331—Hamilton v. Appel. 6376—Maccarone v. Bonomolo. 6320—N Y Vault Light Co. v. Reisler. 6382—Meigel v. White. 6386—Bormarm v. McBride. 5802—Shaffer v. Taylor. 5700—Sternstein v. Goldstein. 6074—Duryee v. Brown. 5938—Mindlen v. Brown. 4874—Fuller v. Queens Land and Title Co. 5925—Wheeler v. Mechanical Rubber Tire Co. 6103—Smith v. Hamblin. 5805—Kellogg v. Fields. 6130—Handelman v. Paskle. 6304—Gavegan, J. 1222—Egan v. Barnett. 4203—Lidke v. Riverside Drive and 150th St Co. 1078—Hyman v. Conklin. 202—Balik v. Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. 1220—Kukow v. Penn R R. 1202—Craven v. Levering & Garrigues Co. 1005—Donia v. Cunard S S Co. 505—T Gold v. B H R R. 595—M Gold v. same. 823—Mecum v. Mooyer. 1209—Meltzer v. B H R R. 607½—Israelson v. Pepe. 77—Goodwin v. Bronner. 78—Benia v. Bronner. 79—J. West v. Bronner. 80—L. West v. Bronner. 81—Maidman v. Sauerstrom. 1085—Seklir v. Salter. 1101—Quinn v. Com Adv Asso. 1098—Dowd v. U S Fidelity and Guar Co. 1063—Nemmey v. Am Mfg Co. 1094—Slaveyko v. Am Mfg Co. 194—Grant v. Parsons. 195—Brystran Realty Con Co v. Am Pipe and Con Co. 205—M. Rosenblum v. Ettenheimer. 206—L. Rosenblum v. Ettenheimer. 508—Zinck v. Trio Auto Machine Works. 1057—Johnstone v. 28th St. and 7th Av. Realty Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Dugro, J. 1103—Frank v. Belnord Realty Co. 4567—Odd v. Riverside Drive Realty Co. 1108—Sackheim v. Pigueron. 90—Kahn v. Springer. 221—Barr v. McMahon. 228—Ackerson v. Lanzer. 1020—Melnick v. Greenberg. 1228—Funke v. Clay Cont & Bldg Matl Co. 4357—Lolacono v. Greenberg. 1224—Joyce v.-Miller Reed Co. 1123—Dierks v. Albion Const Co. 1125—Pitari v. Cifuni. 89—Lynett v. Pearson. 1111—Langer v. Bklyn Heights R R. 1119—Weiner v. Bklyn Heights R R. 1017—Reh v. Schnitzer. 1113—Oakes v. Davis. 214—O'Connell v. Hearn. 224—Garrison v. Sun Printing & Pub Co. 1127—Renz v. Stoletzing. 1227—Neu v. Fuller's Express Co. 418—Balestier v. Tribune Assn. 419—Kusnitsoff v. Levine. 425—Bramhall v. Alabama Gt Southern R R. 427—Lemberg v. Press Pub Co. 429—Strumpf v. Perlman. 433—Bruer v. Press Pub Co. 436—Clomposa v. Kaplan. 437—Rayek v. Faour. 439—Freniross v. Heyman. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Pendleton, J. 394—Guidone v. Muglers Iron Works. 317—Sieger v. Meltzer. 855—Talcott v. Pfizer. 856—Talcott v. Pfizer. 673—I Davega, Jr, Inc, v. Wilson Trading Co. 506—Cohen v. Bean. 446—Callan v. City of N Y. 873—Northern Grain Co v. Wiffler. 1508—Rafalo v. Edelstein. 519—Title Guar & T Co v. Asbestos Shingle, Slate & Sheathing Co. 727—Goldberg v. Goldberg. 92—Pickles Concrete Const Co v. Meehan Bldg Co. 93—Pickles Concrete Const Co v. Hunt's Point Const Co. 96—Phillips v. Rubian Woolen Mills. 99—King v. Voss. 102—Monks & Sons v. Pierce Co. 104—Unsgerer & Co v. Cailler. 105—Sherry v. Minzesheimer. 107—Archtingi v. Thompson. 109—Am Woolen Co of New Y v. Kilpner. 110—Adams v. Johnston. 112—Greenly v. Armstrong. 119—McAdam v. McAdam. 125—Alexander v. Columbia Encaustic Tile Co. 126—Moritz v. Postal Telegraph Co. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Newburger, J. 584—Wechsler v. Rawak. 686—Little v. Williston. 794—McGrath v. Latimer. 795—McGrath v. Smith. 191—Fitzgibbons Boiler Co. v. City of N Y. 768—Brown v. McLaughlin. 344—Stewart v. Shubert. 550—Reed v. Allison. 594—Expanded Metal Eng Co v. Degnan. 993—Rinehart v. Defenne. 996—Casualty Co of Am v. Nat Surety Co. 1083—Kehoe v. Crockett. 1084—Kehoe v. Crockett. 831—Kohn v. Armour & Co. 1079—Blum v. Scottish Union & Nat Ins Co of Edinburgh. 1297—Zellian v. James Beggs & Co. 1016—Vreeland v. W Shelton Swallow Co. 377½—Julius Blen Co v. P J Carlin Const Co. 752—Lowenstein-Weillep Co v. Gosnold Silk Mills. 891—Dubois Mfg Co v. Albens Hotel Co. 990—Nethersole v. Liebler. 288—Carl H Schultz, a corp'n, v. Mass Bonding Ins Co. 515—Ludwig Nissen & Co v. Vatable. 1296—Cole v. Manville. 759—Brower v. Jones. 761—Irish v. White. 1507—Small v. Housman. 1008—Finkelstein v. Hamilton Realty & Brokerage Co. 1072—Abenheimer v. Bondy. 1078—Kaufman v. Wightman. 1080—McManus v. Mertens. 1041—Hubbard v. Ocean Accident & Guar Corpn, Ltd, of London, Eng. 1053—Boreas Realty Co v. Amer Bonding Co of Baltimore. 1117—Isaac H Blanchard Co v. Sackett & Wilhelms Co. 1088—Sherry v. Federal Terra Cotta Co. 268—Peel v. Hills. 269—Peel v. Hills. 270—Peel v. Hills. 1082—Mallory v. Title Guar & T Co. 1005—Pollock v. Gorton. 711—Finfer v. Burwitz. 1015—Heany v. Hofheimer. 1017—Schwartz v. Frieder. 1299—McDermott v. Fletcher. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Hendrick, J.—Case on, Franklin v. Hoadley. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Philbin, J. 1014—Fried v. Schubert. 1002—Workman v. Shields. 662—Koupal v. Mayer. 490—Goldsticker v. Sackett & Wilhelms Co. 537—Risque v. Delamater. 111—McGuckin v. U S Trust Co. 66—Miller v. Campbell. 627—Govett v. Knoedler. 599—Lamson Consolidated Store Service Co. v. Billings. 960—Ettenheimer v. Walker. 265—Ziegler v. Coon. 60—Alexander v. Trent Tile Co. 871—Loper v. City of New York. 83—Brinley v. Nevins. 127—Joffe v. Tekulsky. 125—Hirschfield v. Rosendorf. 132—Markee v. Morrison. 133—Conway, Jr., v. MacRae. 135—Lowenstein v. Hargraves Mills. 136—Hoey v. Constantino. 139—Gould v. Schwab. 140—Wilder Metal Coating and Mfg. Co. v. Roberts Co. 156—Miller v. Corker. 157—Cottrelly v. Morris. 158—Donohue v. Lawyers Adv Co. 159—Same v. same. 160—Leopoldstadt v. Kann. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVIII.—Brady, J. 1000—Fisk v. Batterson. 1022—Higgins v. Alwold Realty Co. 1097—Partridge v. Randolph. 661—Minzesheimer v. Reese. 1102—Holub-Dusha Co v. Germania Bank of City of N Y. 1101—Rubber Trading Co v. Man Rubber Mfg Co. 649—Snare & Triest Co v. City of N Y. 953—Asphalt Paving, &c, Co v. City of N Y. 954—Asphalt Paving, &c, Co v. City of N Y. 955—Asphalt Paving, &c, Co v. City of N Y. 956—Asphalt Paving, &c, Co v. City of N Y. 1023—Wright v. Scott & Fowles Co. 428—Schlottman v. Rodgers. 1505—Gourd v. Healy. 73—Alexander v. Cumberland Tile Mfg Co. 1111—Bloodgood v. Wandling. 1110—Shay v. D. L & W R R. 30—Bernstein v. Seaboard Air Line Ry. 736—Richard v. Saileres. 260—Herrmann v. Empire Realty Co. 71—Oppenheimer v. Heidelbach Bros, Inc. 29—Stokes v. Bradley. 162—Pollock v. Kazam. 164—Thompson v. Bailey. 165—Spilky v. Ozdoba. 166—Beck & Sons v. Tynan. 167—Kirpatrick v. Delaney. 175—Marks v. Springer. 179—Razinsky v. Korn. 180—Goldman v. First. Clear.

SURROGATES' COURT — Chambers. — Fowler, S., Wills for probate. Marcus Brown, Philip Stern, Benjamin Altman, Julia M. Kirwin, George M. Still, Gertrude Stahl, Edward Varras, Rebecca I. Janes, Jacob Streifler, Adam Maleton.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Cohalan, S. Contested wills. 3027—Fannie M. Lorthrop. 3049—Emma Meier. 3056—Maria A Wilson (will No 1.) 3057—Maria A Wilson (will No 2). 3058—Ellt Bodlin. 3063—John Guhm. 3069—Theodore Goetze. 3070—Schanette Adler. 3072—Anna Wilson. 3076—Hinda Platt. 3077—Leander L Frost (will No 1.) 3079—Abraham Strau

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The Belnord

Broadway, 86th to 87th Street

Every possible consideration that could enter into the perfect home are typified here to the highest degree.

Of the 176 Apartments, a few are still available for lease at moderate rental. Ask us for full information.

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.

Agents, Broadway at 86th St.

Highest Class Bachelor Apartments

in a modern fireproof 12-story building of the latest type, central to many transit lines and in the heart of New York's club district.

THE

Mansfield

12 West 44th St.

2 & 3 Rooms & Bath.

Complete and superior hotel service, with many features. An ideal home for Bachelors. Inquire on premises or

E. S. Willard & Co.,

52 William St.

39 W. 55TH

Housekeeping Apartments, 3, 4, 5 rooms, 2 baths. Cuisine service if desired. Extra servants' quarters. Rental $1,400 to $2,500. Also Physician's Office. New building.

36 Central Park South

All conveniences of modern hotel and apartment house combined. Between 5th and 6th Aves. 14 Story, High-Class Apartment House. Steel Construction; Absolutely Fireproof.

ONLY A FEW LEFT

Overlooking the Lake Section of Central Park 2-3-5 Rooms, 1 to 3 Baths.

RENTAL $1,000 UP.

Satisfactory References Indispensable. Resident Owner as Manager assures high-class service.

Dining Room on first floor. Tray service in room if desired.

241 West 108th St.

NEAR BROADWAY

High Class Elevator Apartments

7 Rooms and 2 Baths,

$1,200.

Superintendent on Premises.

The Hillcrest

430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds.

Modern Elevator Apartments

8-9 Large Sunny Rooms & Baths

RENTS Parlors 18x23
$1,500 to $1,800 Dining Rooms..... 14x19
Bedroms 14x16

230 Central Park South

One duplex apartment, 8 rooms and two baths. All of the rooms are light and cheerful. Possession immediate.

Apply on premises. Call for janitor.

31 West 11th St.

Near 5th Av.

Eight story, highest type of fireproof elevator housekeeping apartment for rent Nov. 1. One five-room and bath suite AT REDUCED RENTALS. J. IRVING WALSH, 73 WEST 11TH ST.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Manhanset

61-65 East 59th St.

NEAR MADISON AVE.

The Most Accessible Location in New York City.

High Class Modern Apartments. 3 Rooms and Bath. Furnished or Unfurnished. Chambermaid service.

RENTALS $45, $55 and $65.

See Superintendent on Premises.

STRICTLY NEW ENGLAND FIREPROOF

48 to 49 East 58th St.

7 rooms, 2 baths.....$1,440 to $1,550

All-night elevator, hall 'phone service; all improvements. Resident agent.

Broadway REMCO 93th Street

39-43 EAST 27th STREET. KITCHENETTE APARTMENTS. 2 and 3 elegant, large, light rooms, extra large kitchenette; maid service; high-class, fireproof; every modern improvement; references essential. Manager on premises. RENTS $720 TO $900.

39-43 East 27th St.

near Mad. Avenue.

High-class housekeeping Apartments. Cannot Be Equaled Downtown.

Absolutely fireproof; elevator; day and night service; every modern improvement. 6 AND 7 LARGE ROOMS AND BATH. RENTS $1,200 TO $1,400.

KINGS COURT APARTMENT,

MADISON AVENUE, 87TH STREET.

Attractive corners, 7, 9 rooms, 1 & 2 baths, elevator, electric light; cheapest apartments on Manhattan, location, improvements considered.

Premises or KAVANAGH, 998 Madison Av.

BRONX.

MORRIS ARMS

Cor. 179th St. & Morris Ave.

High-Class Elevator Apartments

3 rooms, $21 & up.
4 rooms, $25 & up.
5 rooms, $35 & up.

Just completed.

Largest rooms in the finest residential section of Bronx; southern exposure; location ideal and convenient; near 3d Av. "L." Tremont Station, 180th St. Crosstown and Jerome Av. cars one block from premises.

Real Estate

Manhattan—For Sale.

546 and 550 East 182d, Corner 3d Av.—2 5-story new, 46 apartments, 5 stores; rents $14,000; all improvements. F. S. Robinson, 15 Old Broadway, or your own broker.

To Let—Furnished.

At Spuyten Duyvil.—Modern stucco house, four master's bedrooms. Stewart.

To Let—Unfurnished.

55TH ST., near Fifth Av. Four story Dwelling; immediate possession. Reasonable rent. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 30 E. 42d St.

65TH ST., between Broadway and Amsterdam Av.—A four story dwelling, suitable for business or dwelling, $1,500. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 30 E. 42d St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or to Let.

Look at 651 Elmore Place, (East 22d St.,) corner Faragut Road, 10 R., with garage; sell, rent, or exchange; also 1,516 President St., near Albany Av.; new 2-family stone 13 R., driveway; open daily. Elliott, 44 Court St.

CHESTER COURT ONE-FAMILY HOUSES, $7,750; terms to suit; English stucco brick; Prospect Park station, Brighton "L"; opp. 610 Flatbush Av. P. J. COLLINS, Builder.

HOUSE FOR SALE, 22 rooms, all hardwood floors and trimmings; all modern improvements and high-class decorations; plot, 96x100; brokers protected. 404 Hart St., Brooklyn.

My list of Flatbush properties smaller than some, but is carefully selected. Sanders, 95 Linden Av., Brooklyn. 'Phone Flatbush 5570.

Queens—For Sale or to Let.

Bargain.—Two fine lots, 50x125; sidewalks, water, gas, electric lights, best section of Corona, 3 blocks from new Subway, 2 blocks from trolley; fare 5c. Title guaranteed. Only $1,200; $100 down, balance in 3 years. H. Kendregan, 502 2d Ave., N. Y.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

A new, pretty, modern cottage in choice section of Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.; worth $8,000; will sell for $6,500 and 75 per cent. can remain on mortgage; nine rooms, hot water heat, electricity; high elevation; superb views; all the appointments demanded by a millionaire. Think twice before you let this opportunity go by. Briarcliff Realty Co., Tel. 7070 Murray Hill, 12—O—East 48th St., N. Y.

Mount Vernon.

Charming sunny home, delightfully arranged; on Chester Hill; near station; practically new; 9 rooms, 3 baths; finest floors, trim, plumbing; sun porch; great value at $13,500. Anderson realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

New Rochelle.

A nine-room modern English stucco and timber house; electricity, 2 open fireplaces. Half acre, well-shaded plot, finest location in New Rochelle. A real home will be sacrificed. Must be sold at once. O'CONNOR & McCANN, 221 Huguenot St., Tel. 594 New Rochelle, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

AT FREEPORT

Two houses, 7 and 10 rooms; all improvements. Beautiful houses built by myself, next my own home, to preserve neighborhood. Terms can be made to suit. An opportunity for right parties.

DONALD M. LAMB, Freeport, L. I.

FOR SALE AT BAYSIDE PARK, plot 75x100, with all city improvements; entitled to the use of yacht club, beach, and pier; only a few blocks from the shore; price $1,650; on easy monthly payments or less 10% for cash; no charge for deed. Taylor, 12 Times.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

An Opportunity.—The two most artistic Colonial houses ever erected; seven rooms, large living rooms, fireplaces; most up-to-date improvements; best of woodwork; plots 50x214; lawn, trees, and flowering shrubs; reasonable terms. Owner, 311 Washington Place, Hasbrouck Heights.

FORCED TO SELL AT SACRIFICE.—Business reasons; beautiful $1,500 plot, $625; 50 x125 feet; high, in healthy Orange Mountains, near Lackawanna Station; 40 min. to N. Y.; select residential neighborhood. Owner, Room 504, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

Ridgewood.—High section, new house, seven rooms; steam heat; open fireplace; hardwood floors and trim; every improvement; decorated throughout; $6,800; easy terms. S. S. Walstrum, Ridgewood, N. J.

East Orange.—Widow must sacrifice eight room and bath dwelling for $5,500; steam heat, slate roof, beam ceiling; six minutes from Lackawanna station; or will rent for $45. MacCubbin, 80 Broadway, N. Y.

Desirable bungalow dwelling; fine building, with porte-cochere; improvements; two acres, near Station, Riveredge, N. J. Rent, $30. Price, $8,000, $100 down. Ackerman, 187 Greenwich St.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

No Westward, Ho! when you can buy farm less than $13 per acre in Columbia County; 325 acre stock and grain farm, two houses, three barns; grand view; $4,000, with implements; 100 acre stock farm, 14 room house, large building, $6,000; trout stream runs through place; profits $2,400 annually; $2,000 needed to pay down; old age reason for selling; no exchange. Write Lloyd M. Hallenbeck, Greendale, N. Y.

Mortgage Loans.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

88-90 Walker St.—Lofts, 25x90; rent, $3,000; 50x90, rent, $4,000; steam power, heat, automatic sprinkler, fire alarm, elevator. Inquire Hellinger, 309 Broadway. Phone 4945 Worth, or engineer on premises.

THREE STORY BUILDING, 25.6x102, at 3d Av., near 81st St. Will lease for term of years. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 30 E. 42d St.

Four-story and basement dwelling; will consider sale in part of furniture; fine opportunity for boarding house or business. Apply 151 West 81st St.

Store, 1,089 Amsterdam Av., in building with Cushman bakery, junction 144th St., Hamilton Place, and Hamilton Terrace; $60. Apply premises.

Grand St., 137-139, near Broadway.—Store with basement, 30x80, modern building. $2,000; first loft, light, $1,000.

To Rent—Part of office, furnished; stenographer, telephone. Room 1,112, 32 Broadway.

Storage.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 004-608 West 48th. Telephone 2667 Bryant.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT HUSTON & SPRAKER COMPANY, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office at No. 15 East 40th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, will present to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held in the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the eleventh day of November, 1913, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a petition for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name from HUSTON & SPRAKER COMPANY to CHARLES P. L. HUSTON CO., INC.

Dated New York, October 18th, 1913.

HUSTON & SPRAKER COMPANY, By Charles P. L. Huston, President.

TO THE CREDITORS OF, IN LIQUIDATION, THE INSLEE CO.—Trustee, having reduced estate to cash, will distribute proceeds among creditors, whose claims have been proved and allowed by Nov. 10, 1913. Claims not proved by that date cannot share in distribution. Estate has been held open to claimants since February 10, 1913.

G. C. Wedekind, Trustee, THE TYPO MERCANTILE AGENCY, 160 Broadway.

TO THE CREDITORS OF, IN LIQUIDATION, AMERICAN TICKET & SPECIALTY CO.—Trustee, having reduced estate to cash, will distribute proceeds among creditors, whose claims have been proved and allowed by Nov. 10, 1913. Claims not proved by that date cannot share in distribution. Estate has been held open to claimants since March 16th, 1913.

G. C. Wedekind, Trustee, THE TYPO MERCANTILE AGENCY, 160 Broadway.

TO THE CREDITORS OF, IN LIQUIDATION, GINSBERG & SON.—Trustee, having reduced estate to cash, will distribute proceeds among creditors, whose claims have been proved and allowed by Nov. 10, 1913. Claims not proved by that date cannot share in distribution. Estate has been held open to claimants since August 25, 1913.

G. C. Wedekind, Trustee, THE TYPO MERCANTILE AGENCY, 160 Broadway.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLUMENTHAL, REBECCA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REBECCA S. BLUMENTHAL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, their attorneys, No. 37 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1913. WALTER BLUMENTHAL, IRVING BLUMENTHAL, Executors.

Lost

LOST OR STOLEN—Sunday about noon between Amsterdam Av. at 117th St. and 116th St. Subway or in local Subway train from 116th to 96th St. or express at 96th St., lady's open-faced gold Tiffany watch; Arabic engraving on back; short double copper chain to which was also attached white Babylonian cylinder fastened with copper bronze. Return to 423 West 117th St.; liberal reward.

LOST or stolen, Southern Pacific collateral 4 per cent. bonds of 1949 Nos. 16,983, 17,005, 6,993, 9,045, 8,509. All bankers, bondholders and brokers are advised against negotiation of these bonds, and requested to communicate with the undersigned if they are presented.

HARRINGTON, BIGHAM & ENGLAR, 64 Wall St., New York City.

LOST.—Small ring, Mann platinum setting of three diamonds, between West 81st St. and 42d St. Liberal reward paid, no questions asked, if returned to Room 2,730, Grand Central Terminal Building.

LOST—Saturday night, going from 41 West 72d to Criterion Theatre, lady's diamond watch and diamond Fleur de Lis pin attached. Liberal reward paid at 41 West 72d St.

LOST.—Twenty-five dollars reward; lost Thursday, gold vanity set, 4 pieces—case, powder, pencil, rouge; sapphire settings. Johnson, Hotel Gregorian.

LOST—Sunday morning, Nov. 2, in Zoological Garden, Bronx Park, a seal collar; finder will be liberally rewarded by notifying Mrs. R. Cole, 960 Park Av. Tel. Lenox 1890.

LOST—A gold pansy-shaped watch charm, monogram, "C. B. C.," probably on Lexington Av. car, between 57th and White Sts. Charles B. Cahm, 51 White St.

LOST—In a Fulton St. trolley car, near the Brooklyn Bridge, a gold bracelet. Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning to Mrs. Lytle, 7 West 92d St.

LOST—Diamond pendant earring, Thursday, 9 A. M., Broadway car, 81st to 27th St.; liberal reward. Kaufman Gown, 12 West 27th St.

LOST—Lady's hand bag of green bead work, containing gold watch, &c.; reward of full cash value. Telephone Miss Eberhart, Melrose 7121.

LOST—Oct. 29, between Hippodrome and Waldorf-Astoria, small diamond earring; $50 reward for return. Cashier, Waldorf-Astoria.

LOST—A Tiffany watch and chatelaine, between 181st and 45th St., Nov. 1; liberal reward will be given by Griswold, 10 E. 45th St.

LOST—Four rings; one solitaire diamond, three diamonds with pearls; very liberal reward. Leonori Hotel, desk, 701 Madison.

LOST—Sunday afternoon, a lady's handbag, containing money, spectacles, and keys; reward. Return to 832 Lexington Av.

LOST—Between 9th St. and 58th St., small gold watch; liberal reward. Call 61 West 9th St.

LOST—Thursday night, gold watch and fob; liberal reward. Keys, 128 W. 93d.

$100 REWARD.

Lost two weeks ago, diamond pin, two bars crossing, forming Figure 8. Johnson, Hotel Gregorian.

$25 REWARD.

Lady's purse, vicinity 60th St., containing card, rings, keys, money. 29 West 88th.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Ave. A and 24th St., or to the receiving station at 37 East 135th St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

LOST—Brindle bull; white head, one white eye; liberal reward. Return to Elting Bros., 26 Greenwich Av., city.

LOST—Strayed Tuesday, small black Pomeranian, with white spots; liberal reward. 49 East 75th St.

LOST.—White French poodle Thursday from this address; $25 reward. 43 East 21st St.

REWARD to driver for return of female fox terrier, wearing harness, given him Friday afternoon, Central Park West, to deliver 116th. Taylor, 4 West 101st St.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

West Side.

VERY DESIRABLE SINGLE ROOMS WITH BATH; ALSO HOUSE 3 AND 4 ROOM SUITES AT MOST ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

HOTEL WALLICK, 43D AND BROADWAY.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. 1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.

Private bath, kitchenette furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN Broadway, at 72d St.

6, 8, 9 rooms and two baths, newly decorated and furnished; possession immediately. Apply to manager on premises. Telephone Columbus 8547.

Attractive apartment, handsomely furnished, Central Park, near 90th St., consisting of seven rooms, bath, servants' quarters; high-class house; location unsurpassed; rent $200; year's lease. Telephone 6456 Riverside, between 9 and 2 o'clock.

Apartment, eight rooms, handsomely furnished, all conveniences, beautifully located; wonderful view; Riverside Drive near 95th; sublet season or yearly. Harrie A. Baxter, 489 5th Av.

Ten rooms, three baths; beautiful view of Hudson; Riverside and 79th St.; to let furnished or unfurnished; all outside rooms. Apply to Superintendent, Riverdale, 67 Riverside Drive.

Beautifully furnished apartments, newly decorated; seven large, light rooms; high class elevator building; rent reasonable. 20 West 107th St.

High-class furnished apartments to sub-lease, four months or longer, $75 to $090 per month. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Albermarle Apartment, 361 West 27th St.—Sunny suite; homelike; elevator, telephone; references; $7. Babbidge.

124th, 510 West.—Corner apartment, six rooms; telephone, electricity, elevator. Weber. 880 Morningside.

For rent, furnished, seven rooms and bath; two maids' rooms. 125 West 58th St.

East Side.

To sublet at attractive rental for the season or longer, one suite, parlor, two bedrooms, and bath; one suite, parlor, four bedrooms, and two baths; in the exclusive Madison Square Apartments, 37 Madison Av.

THE HAMPTON, 22 EAST 31ST.

Exclusive, well-managed apartments, 2 to 4 rooms, with bath; furnished or unfurnished; table service optional. Worth investigating.

Handsomely furnished apartments, all sizes, rent $50 to $600 per month. Archibald Foss, 341 Madison Av. (corner 44th.)

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

A.—A.—Clients waiting for furnished apartments. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

West Side.

Select Apartments For Particular People. The YORKE Agency will find one for you without cost or trouble. 25 West 42nd St., near Fifth Av. Bryant 6890.

THE JEFFERSON, 324-328 West 51st St.

Very attractive apartments; four, seven rooms; elevator services; all improvements. Apply premises, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

THE LINCOLN, 306-310 West 51st St.

Attractive apartment, four and five large, light rooms, bath; elevator; all modern improvements. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

311 WEST 128TH ST.

Northeast corner St. Nicholas Av.; very desirable corner apartment; six rooms, bath; all improvements; suitable for dentist, or dressmaker. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

93D ST., 46 AND 48 WEST.

Seven and eight large rooms, bath; all light; fine location; half block from Park entrance and "L" express station; $50 to $62 50.

TWO rooms and bath, entire floor; heat, electric light; suitable for bachelors or small family; will rent one room furnished. 161 West 74th St.

4,323 Katonah Av.—Two apartments, $20 each; six rooms, improvements; one month free. James T. Ackerman, 187 Greenwich St.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.

2, 3 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. 128 West 13th. Telephone Chelsea 6650.

82D, 148 WEST.—Two large rooms, bath adjoining; entire floor electric light; private house.

5 West 16th St.—Bachelor apts. and skylight studios; rent, $45-$50. Tel. 3100 Chel.

At Spuyten Duyvil.—Duplex apartment, four master's bedrooms. Stewart.

East Side.

28 EAST 58TH STREET.—Southwest cor. Madison Av., new apartments, 2 and 3 rooms & bath, $660 to $1,020. Apply on premises or Alvan W. Perry, 20 Nassau St.; phone John 800.

79th, 112 East.—2 upper floors; private house; 7 rooms, kitchen bath. 6863 Lenox.

Public Notices

The Bethesda Leper Home needs all kinds of bandages, and will gladly receive old linen, cotton cheesecloth, old sheets, pillow slips, etc., (no colored material.) Rolls of bandages should be not larger than two or three inches in diameter, while the bandages must be from two to three inches wide. It is desirable that material be packed in a box, (cracker box.) Packages should come prepaid to R. Dan Wolterbeek, 1 and 3 Ann St., New York.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; excellent board; table guests; telephone.

29TH ST., 38 EAST.—Newly renovated rooms; parlor dining room; table guests.

29TH, 41 EAST.—Large, small rooms; southern exposure; excellent table; reasonable; telphone.

34TH, 117-119 EAST.—Attractive suite; private bath; other desirable rooms.

63D ST., 23 AND 30 EAST.—Suites, small rooms; fine table; parlor dining.

80TH ST., 40 EAST.—Large corner and single rooms; elevator; steam; fine table.

86TH ST., 58 EAST.—A refined house; large, small rooms; board; physician's office.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large rooms; most desirable; private bath; one block Subway; elevated road.

West Side.

16TH ST., 20-22 WEST.—Large rooms; private baths, &c.; excellent board; telephone.

39TH ST., 49-53 WEST.—Furnished, one, two rooms; bath; elevator; excellent board.

44TH, 258-260 WEST, (Alliance Hotel.)—Quiet place for quiet people, with home comforts, in the heart of New York City; single and double rooms; also suites, with private baths; steam heat, elevator, and telephone service; rooms and board optional; references required. 'Phone 6068 Bryant.

46TH ST., 309 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well heated; conveniences; good board; reasonable.

54TH ST., 54 WEST. ROOMS, FIRST-CLASS; REFERENCES.

56TH ST., 63 WEST.—Desirable rooms; superior board; references.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private bath; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Elegantly furnished balcony room; private residence; exclusive accommodations for particular people; private bath; electric light.

70TH ST., 151 WEST.—Second-story room; private bathroom; hot water, steam heat.

73D ST., 142 WEST.—Handsome large front room; also sunny square room; all conveniences.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—19th year; sunny rooms, baths; excellent table; references.

76TH ST., 237-239 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms with, without bath; table guests accommodated.

76TH, 243 WEST.—Desirable large and medium rooms; parlor dining room; references.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Warm, handsomely furnished medium room, adjoining bath; moderate; gentlemen.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.

Norece Hall and The Bonheur, residential hotels; attractive, homelike, unusual; Southern cooking; white maid service; steam heat; telephone in every room. Booklet on request.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; private or public baths.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Delightful sunny suite, private bath; excellent cuisine; telephone; references.

80TH ST., 141-143 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; also medium room; references.

81ST ST., 129 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, well-lighted bedroom and alcove; private bath; abundant closet space; second floor, private house; board optional; unusual opportunity for bachelors or couple.

81ST ST., 120 WEST.—Attractively furnished, single or en suite; private bath; excellent table.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and light small rooms; excellent home cooking; good service; moderate; references.

82D ST., 52 WEST.—Attractive rooms with board; private baths; reasonable. Schuyler, 8397.

83D, 11 WEST.—Well appointed large, small rooms; parlor floor; home cooking.

85TH, 209 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; rare chance for good meals.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—Second story large front room; references.

86TH ST., WEST.—A large second-story front room to a gentleman appreciating home with fine association. A 118 Times.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Rooms, with board; refined neighborhood and house; references required.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; electricity; steam heat; table specialty.

93D, 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms in well appointed house; excellent board; references.

94TH, 14 WEST.—Large and small rooms, parlor dining. Telephone 3871 Riverside.

94TH, 147 WEST.—Sunny rooms; private bath; parlor dining room; telephone; electricity.

95TH, 65 WEST.—Roselle — Handsome rooms; cuisine, service exceptional; attractive dining; references.

103D ST., (Corner West End, 879,) near Riverside Drive; Subway.—Delightful rooms; conveniences; splendid meals and service; moderate rates.

105TH ST., 309 WEST.—Beautifully eqiupped house near Riverside Drive. Has few guests. Can accommodate few more with beautiful parlor bedroom; private bath.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Large front, southern rooms; all conveniences; good table; references.

122D, 156 WEST.—Front room; dressing room; refined location; excellent table; references; $7. Babbidge.

122D ST., 416 WEST.—Top, front suite; view; single rooms; exceptional table. Kellogg.

122D, 620 WEST.—Large front rooms, separate, together; all conveniences; excellent table. Kerker.

128D ST., 111 WEST.—A house for particular people; exceptional accommodations for table boarders; inspection invited.

130TH, 250 WEST.—Large, sunny back parlor to let, with board.

137TH, 243 WEST.—Large rooms; modern improvements; excellent board; reasonable rates; telephone.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, electricity; well heated; large closets; private bath.

140TH ST., 544 WEST.—NEAR BROADWAY SUBWAY; THE AUDUBON; FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS AT SURPRISINGLY LOW RATES TO FIRST-CLASS PERMANENT PARTIES.

ACCOMMODATION for two table guests; also medium-size room; every convenience; excellent food; private house. Phone 5262—Riverside.

Charming Permanent Home, Away from city dust and noise, yet within 20 minutes from Manhattan; grand location, overlooking city, country, sea; cool in Summer, warm in Winter. "THE EVELYN LODGE."

Lovely, sunny rooms, suites, all outside, beautifully furnished, magnificent dining room, excellent chef and service; separate tables, everything sweet and clean, very attractive. Single, from $9; two, from $17, with meals. Take boat at Battery; fare 5 cents. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

CONVENT AV., 336.—Large, front, double, single rooms; steam heat; table specialty.

RIVERSIDE AND 98TH ST.—Large, airy room; beautifully furnished; bath; excellent cooking; only two boarders. Palmer, Phone 9281 River.

THE WOODBURY, Riverside Drive, 855, two blocks north 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds.

Board Wanted

Rich home for two-year-old refined boy. B 65 Times.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

11TH ST., 72-82 EAST, Corner Broadway.—Furnished rooms; hotel service, bath and telephone accommodation; $4, $5, and $6 weekly. Ask for Mr. Palmer. Stuyv. 4200.

11TH ST., 28 EAST.—A few doors 5th Av.; newly renovated; under new management; large furnished rooms; running water; baths.

17TH ST., 110 EAST.—Furnished rooms; steam heat; Subway one block.

30TH, 119 EAST. Furnished room; private bath.

45TH, 25 EAST.—Rooms with or without private bath, suitable two gentlemen.

60TH, 41 EAST.—Large and small, nicely furnished rooms to rent; gentlemen; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 536, (52d.)—Homelike rooms; back parlor; breakfast; telephone; references; select.

West Side.

218T, 139 EAST—Gramercy Park; furnished rooms without board; all conveniences; steam.

40TH ST., 60 WEST.—Small room, adjoining bath; private house; sunny; references; bachelors.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large room, connecting bath; small rooms.

48TH ST., 65 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms in quiet residence; moderate.

48TH ST., 120 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large alcove room; all conveniences; references.

53D, 58 EAST.—Suite, parlor bedroom, bath; handsomely furnished; electric light, phone; private house. References exchanged.

55TH, 103 WEST.—Attractive room in private apartment; refined surroundings; reasonable. Tappan.

56TH, 63 WEST.—Beautiful, large, small front rooms; private bath; southern exposure.

56TH ST., 64 WEST.—DOCTOR'S OFFICE, suite and bedroom, in physicians house. Telephone Plaza 442.

56TH, 55 WEST.—Furnished rooms to let; large and small rooms.

57TH ST., 362 WEST.

Doctor's office and service, in conjunction with a general practitioner, in a house now occupied by an established Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat specialist, who is leaving the city.

57TH, 303 WEST.—Small, bright room in apartment; lady; references. Van N.

58TH ST., 17 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms, suites; private baths, electricity, steam heat; board optional.

58TH ST., 21-23 WEST.—Handsome parlor, private bath; electric light, telephone; other rooms; $40, $50, $55.

58TH ST., 128 WEST.—Nicely furnished single room; all conveniences. Columbus 2803.

60TH, 22 WEST, at Broadway, THE NEW YORK.—25 ROOMS, INCLUDING BATH, 50c DAY; 100 ROOMS, PRIVATE BATH, $1 DAY; meals in rooms free; monthly reduction; gentlemen.

69TH, 50 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; well furnished; private baths; refined surroundings.

70TH, 184 WEST.—Elegant room, private bath; absolute cleanliness; hot water; reference.

70TH, 186 WEST.—Newly furnished large rooms, private baths; every accommodation; $12.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Rooms, suitable one or two; refined surroundings; references.

75TH, 102 WEST, Del Monte.—Large, comfortably furnished room; modern apartment; running water; telephone; near subway. Apt. 25.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Second floor, furnished, unfurnished; unexcelled service; electricity; gentlemen; references.

76TH ST., 302 WEST.—Large, small rooms; bath, electricity; owner's home; gentlemen, couple; permanent.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; refined neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

78TH ST., (2,180 Broadway.)—Sunny suite; separate entrance; single room; phone; references. Hazelwood

79TH, 225 WEST.—Large, handsome front room; 3 windows; electricity; select private house; Subway.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Two beautiful connecting rooms; private bath; single, en suite; also small room; Subway; references; excellent location.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Bachelor's; superior accommodations; all modern conveniences; quiet surroundings; references.

81ST ST., 129 WEST.—Large room; private bath; also small, $2.50; board optional.

81ST ST., 169 WEST.—Medium-sized rooms; nicely furnished; near "L" and Subway. Fuller.

81ST, 200 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, connecting, separate; running water, telephone. Fleming.

81ST ST., 133 WEST.—Desirable large room, southern exposure; telephone; references.

81ST, 118 WEST.—Elegant large and small rooms; gentlemen, couples; Subway, El.

82D ST., 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms; large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; reference.

84TH, 51 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; private bath; steam heat; phone; references.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Sunny second-story front, with bath; private house; telephone.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large and small room; references; telephone.

84TH, 161 WEST.—Large front room, suitable two; business couple; improvements. Esser.

84TH, 110 WEST.—Private family; all conveniences; business lady preferred. Call after 5 P. M. Wilson. Schuyler 4032.

88TH, 302 WEST.—House just opened; continuous hot water; block Subway; telephone.

89TH ST., 320 WEST.—Beautiful, airy rooms; steam heat, electric light; private house. Phone 6819 River.

92D ST., 26 WEST.—Two front rooms, suitable two gentlemen; piano; Subway, L; independent entrance. Scholes.

92D ST., 63 WEST.—Attractively furnished large rooms; all conveniences; Sub., "L."

93D, 63 WEST.—Large rooms, newly furnished; suitable for two; telephone.

94TH, 161 WEST.—Comfortable room; conveniences; suitable gentleman; near Subway express; elevator.

95TH, 310 WEST.—Large room; running water, heat, electricity, telephone; near bath, elevator apartment; kitchen if desired. Johnson.

95TH, 155 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room with private bath, for couple, with refined private family; board optional; references.

103D, 145 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; private house, near Subway and L; telephone.

104TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive bright room adjoining bath; cleanliness; reasonable; gentleman. Copeland.

104TH ST., 257 WEST, (West End Av.)—Rooms, private bath; table board; references.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Large front, southern rooms; all conveniences; good table; references.

122D, 156 WEST.—Front room; dressing room; refined location; excellent table; references; $7. Babbidge.

122D ST., 416 WEST.—Top, front suite; view; single rooms; exceptional table. Kellogg.

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81ST ST., 129 WEST

WHY WATER BOARD PICKED HIGH BIDDER

Calvin Says His Associates and Engineers Thought Gillespie Best for Siphon Work.

NO POLITICS IN CONTRACT

City in Tight Place, He Says, and Speed Was Wanted—Political Contractors Turned Down All Around.

John F. Galvin, one of the Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply, explained yesterday the reasons for the award of Aqueduct Contract No. 90 to the T. A. Gillespie Company, whose bid instead of being the lowest was next to the highest of the four bids submitted. He denied that the award had been made for any other reason except that it was the unanimous opinion of the board and its engineers that the Gillespie Company was the best fitted for the work. Mr. Galvin also said that the board refused to make public the records of the transaction because it deemed all communications between itself and the engineers to be privileged and because of the advice of the Corporation Counsel not to furnish the information desired. Mr. Galvin further said that politics had never played any part in the action of the board in awarding contracts and pointed to the opposing political affiliations of the members as proof of his assertion.

"We let $20,000,000 worth of aqueduct contracts about the same time as Contract No. 90," said Mr. Galvin, "and all the so-called political contractors submitted bids but they did not have a look-in. That shows how much influence politics has played in the Board of Water Supply."

Mr. Galvin was asked yesterday by a TIMES reporter to make a statement about a report in yesterday's World in which it was said that an attempt had been made to induce Winston & Co., and Breuchaud, one of the contractors who bid on Aqueduct Contract No. 90 to "make arrangements" with a Tammany district leader for the award of the contract. Winston & Co. and Breuchaud are said to have replied that they "would see the district leader in—first"; and that subsequently the contract was not awarded to either of the two lower bidders but to the T. A. Gillespie Company, said to have strong political affiliations. The report then went on to say that the Board of Water Supply made every attempt to keep the records of the transactions secret and that favors were granted to the Gillespie Company in its execution of the contract. It also said that the city lost $200,000 through this action of the board.

Contract No. 90 was for the construction of the siphon to carry the Catskill water under the Hudson River at Cornwall. The preliminary work was done by the city by boring through the river bed and the adjacent cliffs to solid rock 1,100 feet below the river surface, through which it would be safe to drive the tunnel for the Catskill water. The city sank shafts 1,100 feet deep on either side of the river and started the tunnel to connect the two shafts under the river. Then bids were advertised for by the Board of Water Supply from contractors to finish the work.

The bids were opened on May 23, 1911 and found to be as follows:

Anthony C. Douglass, Niagara Falls	$1,432,322.50
Winston & Co. and Breuchaud, New York	1,483,936.00
T. A. Gillespie Company, New York	1,649,020.00
MacArthur Brothers Company, New York	1,755,168.50

On June 20 the Board of Water Supply awarded the contracts to the Gillespie Company. The board's reasons for this award were thus explained by Commissioner Galvin yesterday:

"We gave the contract to the Gillespie Company because in our opinion it was the most experienced, the best equipped, and with the highest financial resources to do the work. The commissioners were a unit on the subject of the award, and the entire staff of engineers, including John R. Freeman, Prof. William H. Burr, and Alfred Noble, were also agreed that that company was the best to be employed to protect the city's interests.

"While the city was doing the work there was great danger of expensive delays in case of a slip in a charge of dynamite, and the part the city had completed was comparatively insignificant, besides having been accomplished very slowly. You must remember that the city had issued over $100,000,000 worth of 4 per cent. bonds for this project and that every year of delay meant the payment of $4,500,000 in interest. I hadn't been on the board two weeks before I went in to Mayor Gaynor and told him of the tremendous expense involved in the city's doing the work. He agreed with me that it was a crime to continue such conditions, and urged me to have the contracts let at once. It was not a question of one or two hundred thousands dollars, but a question of which contractor had such equipment and qualities as would lead us to believe that he was the man of all others to do the work. We decided that Gillespie was the man.

"We turned Winston & Co. down because they already had two large contracts, the completion of the Ashokan Dam and the relocation of the Ulster & Delaware Railroad.

"One of our reasons for not awarding the contract to the lowest bidder, Anthony C. Douglass of Niagara Falls, was because he charged 55 cents per 100,000 gallons for pumping out what water might enter the tunnel in case of accident, while the Gillespie charge for the same work was 25 cents lower. Thus, in case of any accident, we might have had the Hudson River in the tunnel, and months and many thousands of dollars would have been expended before the water would be pumped out. And in this case the low bidder might not have been the low bidder in the end, because of his higher charge for pumping.

"It is true that in the three years I have been connected with the Board of Water Supply the contracts have been awarded always to the lowest bidder, and this case is the one exception. But in explanation of this circumstance I will say that the board considered this siphon as the most important link in the entire system, and that the employment of any but the very best contractor, and by that I mean the best as regards equipment, plant, organization, experience, and financial backing, would have been fatal to the interests of the city. In reply to this charge I will only say that about the same time that we let Contract No. 90 we also let $20,000,000 worth of other aqueduct contracts, for which all the so-called political contractors put in bids, but weren't even considered. The contracts were all awarded to firms without political affiliations whatsoever, such as the Grant, Smith & Locker Company of Chicago and Seattle, the Pittsburgh Contracting Company, and the Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins firm. If we had wished to let these contracts to the so-called political contractors, we could have done so, because we had full power to act as we saw fit, but the fact that we didn't give them a single contract seems to me to show that this charge is utter nonsense.

"Finally, as to our reasons for not submitting our reports to Winston & Co., the Corporation Counsel advised us that we should not furnish these reports, and the board itself considered them confidential and privileged."

T. A. Gillespie, President of the contracting company of that name, declined yesterday to discuss the matter beyond saying that the contract had been let on its merits, that the work was nearly finished, and would have been done exactly on time except for unavoidable delays in getting castings.

John R. MacArthur of the MacArthur Brothers Company, did not care to comment on the matter at all.

HELP-THE-CITY COMPLAINTS

Those Already Received Prove Usefulness of New Bureau.

The Help-Your-City Complaint Bureau, conducted by the Bureau of Municipal Research, has received 348 complaints during the last ten days, according to an announcement made yesterday. Mayor Kline has promised to assist the bureau in handling complaints, and the bureau plans to follow up each one and show that conditions can be improved in this way. By this means it hopes to convince city officials that there is a demand among citizens for a city-operated, city-wide complaint bureau that will receive complaints on all matters concerning city service.

The following are typical of the complaints that have been received:

One man complained that the lower part of City Hall Park was swept every day during the lunch hour, raising a dust which disturbed those seeking recreation on the park benches. Investigation showed that the lower part of the park was swept every day between 1 and 2 o'clock, and that because no water was used many persons were annoyed by the dust.

Another man protested that conductors should not wet their thumbs with saliva when tearing off transfers, but instead use a sponge which might easily be fastened near the box in which the fares are placed.

Two persons called attention to cellar doors which are left opened on the sidewalk throughout the city, making passage dangerous for pedestrians. There is a city ordinance which requires that all such openings shall be guarded by bars or chains, but after an inspection of a few districts fifty-four cases were found in which these cellar openings were inadequately guarded, including fourteen which were positively dangerous.

One complaint stated that the Fifth Avenue buses stopped nearer the middle of the street than the curb. The bureau sent a representative to investigate. He boarded a bus at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue and rode to Ninety-fifth Street. Ten stops were made, and of these eight were made more than five feet from the curb. The representative boarded another bus at Ninety-fifth Street, and between there and 135th Street nine stops were made, every one of which he found to be more than five feet away from the curb.

A physician complained that he found difficulty in obtaining certain supplies at the health stations. Investigation showed that the supplies desired were not furnished because the official in charge of their distribution was away on his vacation.

Another complaint suggested an inspection of the candy stores on the east side. Samples were purchased by the bureau. The candy was colored red, green, orange, and yellow with cheap dyes dangerous to the health of children.

One man complained that a sign on a moving picture show on Fourteenth Street projected beyond the limit fixed by law, and investigation showed that the sign projected ten feet—two more than the law permits.

Other suggestions received by the bureau were for signs on streets asking persons not to expectorate on the sidewalk, for the installation of automobile ash carts of improved type, for guard rails along surface car tracks at the loop of the Brooklyn Bridge, for a rule compelling lawyers to pay a fee for adjourning cases in inferior civil courts, for smoking cars in the Subway, for schools for cure of defective speech, for use of recreation piers in Winter, and for the establishment of comfort stations throughout the city.

1,500 GIRLS IN THIS SHOW.

Y. W. C. A.'s Pageant Will Illustrate Work of the Association.

Tickets for the pageant entitled "The Ministering of the Gift," to be given by the Young Women's Christian Association, have been placed on sale at the National Headquarters and City Board of the Association at 600 Lexington Avenue as well as in each of the eight branches. The higher priced tickets are on sale only at headquarters, while those offered in the branches are 25 and 50 cents each.

Mrs. Corinne Ballou, in charge of the sale, reported a large demand for the tickets yesterday. The pageant will be given on Nov. 7 in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, at Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. Fifteen hundred girls will enact nine episodes depicting the work of the Association. The intricate figures will be carried through to the accompaniment of appropriate orchestral music.

The pageant has not been planned as a money-making venture and the scale of prices has been adjusted with a view to covering expenses only, as it is hoped that the entertainment will give to the people of this city a clearer idea of the aims and methods of the Young Women's Christian Association.

CRAZED BY MOURNING.

Louis Greenhill, 45 years old, a well-to-do retired clothing manufacturer of 414 Central Avenue, Williamsburg, when arraigned before Magistrate Dodd in the Manhattan Avenue Police Court yesterday morning, charged with attempted suicide, pleaded not guilty on the ground that religious mourning for seven days over the death of a near relative had caused him to become temporarily insane. On his recovery from the three bullet wounds he inflicted on himself Mr. Greenhill said he remembered nothing of having attempted suicide.

Mr. Greenhill had gone into a Turkish bath at 28 Varet Street and fired three shots into his body. One of the bullets lodged just below the heart, and physicians in St. Catharine's Hospital, where he was removed, had little hope for his recovery. Yesterday, however, he was able to appear in court after having been in the hospital for a month. His attorney requested Magistrate Dodd to release Mr. Greenhill in $500 bail until the District Attorney could be asked to withdraw the complaint. This was done.

Consider the totality of Equitable Building advantages

THERE is its size, which caters to the expansion of your business—its elasticity of layout, which ensures your getting the exact kind of accommodation you want—its location, which is central, accessible, and in the very tide of commerce—the benefit of conveniences brought up to the modern minute of development—and finally, the prestige of being an associate idea of a building whose fame will girdle the earth.

Leases now being made from May 1, 1915. The building, however, is due to be completed 2 or 3 months ahead of this date.

Equitable Building
Temporary Office, 27 Pine Street

HIGHEST QUALITY and LOWEST PRICES
are dominating features of our great variety of slightly used

PIANOS
of best makes. All guaranteed. Prices from

$100 UPWARDS

There are Steinway Baby Grands and uprights, Knabe upright, Christman uprights and Grands, Sohmer and many other reliable makes.

PLAYER PIANOS
The day of sacrificing a good piano for a paltry allowance to have a player is past. If you own a piano and want it turned into a player it can be done without detracting from the appearance or quality of your piano, and it does not interfere with hand playing.
ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.
Christman Sons,
35 West 14th St., Bet. 5th & 6th Avs.

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Big, comfortable Chinchillas with shawl or convertible collars; eight shades—52 in. long	15.00 to 35.00
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Samples and portfolio of Style Suggestions free on request.
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NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. at 8:10. Mats. Tues., Wed. & Sat., 2:15. 3 MATINEES THIS WEEK. TO-MORROW, WED. & SAT. ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy, TANTE by C. Haddon Chambers, after the novel.

Special Election Day Mat. To-morrow, "Madam President," the laugh hit, at the Garrick.

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Tues., Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:15. 3 MATINEES THIS WEEK. TO-MORROW, WED. & SAT. LAST 3 MATS., LAST 6 NIGHTS. Richard Carle—Hattie Williams in THE DOLL GIRL and J. M. BARRIE'S "THE CENSOR and THE DRAMATISTS."

SEATS READY THURS. Tues., Nov. 11—First Night. THE MADCAP DUCHESS

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tues., Wed. & Sat. 3 MATINEES THIS WEEK. TO-MORROW, WED. & SAT. Last Week This Theatre—Next Week Fulton. JOHN MASON in Augustus Thomas's New Play, INDIAN SUMMER

TUES., NOV. 11—Seats Thursday. THE MAN INSIDE A drama of crime. By Roland Burnham Molineux.

"Madam President," at the Garrick, is elected the laughing success of N. Y.

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 3 MATINEES THIS WEEK. TO-MORROW, THURS. & SAT. LAST TWO WEEKS. GRACE GEORGE in J. M. BARRIE'S STIRRING PLAY HALF AN HOUR Preceded by the brilliant comedy, The Younger Generation

Knickerbocker B'way, 38 St. Ev. 8. Mat. Tues., Wed. & Sat., 2. 3 MATINEES THIS WEEK. TO-MORROW, WED. & SAT. DONALD BRIAN in the Musical Comedy Triumph THE MARRIAGE MARKET.

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tues., Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. Special Matinee To-morrow. FANNIE WARD in MADAM PRESIDENT "Would Make a Sphinx Laugh."—American

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Mats. To-morrow, Wed. & Sat. LAST WEEK THE FIGHT By BAYARD VEILLER. NEXT MON., Seats Thurs. GEN. JOHN REGAN

HARRIS 42 St., W. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. TO-NIGHT AT 8:25. MISS PHOENIX A new farce by ALBERT LEE.
ELECTION DAY MAT. TO-MORROW.

FULTON 46 St., W. of B'way. Eve. 8:30. Matinees To-m'w, Wed. & Sat. "SMASHING BIG COMEDY SUCCESS." AFTER 5
Election Day Matinee To-morrow. MON., NOV. 10—Seats Thursday. JOHN MASON in INDIAN SUMMER

New Amsterdam W. 42 St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Tuesday, Wed. and Sat. LAST WEEK at the New Amsterdam. MOVES TO THE LIBERTY MON., NOV. 10. ELECTION DAY MAT. TO-MORROW. CHRISTIE MACDONALD in VICTOR HERBERT'S MASTERPIECE, SWEETHEARTS

MONDAY, NOV. 10. Seats Thursday. A New Musical Comedy, THE LITTLE CAFE by C. M. S. McLELLAN & IVAN CARYLL.

Fannie Ward at the Garrick is "Madam President" of the laugh trust.

GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tues., Wed. & Sat. 2:15. ELECTION DAY MAT. TO-MORROW. POTASH & PERLMUTTER

GAIETY Broadway, 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tues., Wed. & Sat., 2:30. ANOTHER COHAN & HARRIS HIT NEARLY MARRIED with BRUCE McRAE

Cohan & Harris ASTOR B'way, 45 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tues., Wed. & Sat. SEVEN KEYS TO BALDPATE Holiday Mat. T'm'w.

GRAND 23d St., 8th Av. Mat. To-morrow. Belasco's "Years of Discretion."

VOTE the laugh ticket—Fannie Ward—"Madam President"—Garrick Theatre.

MILITARY TOURNAMENT
THE U. S. ARMY & NAVY MARINE CORPS, NATIONAL GUARD & NAVAL MILITIA, POLICE & FIRE DEPARTMENTS.
OPENS TO-NIGHT 8:30
MADISON SQ. GARDEN
CLOSES SAT., NOV. 8th. ADMISSION 50c.
SPECIAL.—Every afternoon except Saturday Free Exhibit of Army, Navy Engineer Corps and National Guard Companies. MATINEE SAT. ONLY. Election Returns Announced.

ACADEMY 14 St., Irv. Pl. 10-20-30 Mat. Day. STOCK CO. in "THE ESCAPE."

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Suffragette Parade. Plunging Auto. Court of Honor. First Steamer Through Panama Canal.

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th St. Evenings, 8:10. BEGINNING TO-NIGHT SPECIAL MAT. TO-MORROW. THE PLEASURE SEEKERS 250th TIME. STAR CAST.

SHUBERT THEA., 44th, W. of B'way. Tonight at 8. Tom'w at 2 and Saturday night at 8. "PASSING OF THE THIRD FLOOR BACK" Followed at 10:30 by "SACRAMENT OF JUDAS." Forbes-Robertson in both

FORBES ROBERTSON'S FAREWELL (with GERTRUDE ELLIOTT) Light That Failed. To-morrow Eve. & Thurs. Hamlet. Wed. Eve. & Sat. Matinee. Mice and Men. Friday Night This Week

44th St. MUSIC HALL. W. of B'way. "GLIMPSE OF THE GREAT WHITE WAY." SAM BERNARD & 50 MADO MINTY AGOUST COMPANY R.—WARD—L. POP. PRICED MAT. TO-DAY. POLAIRE TORTAJADA SCHWARTZ CO. MACK & WALKER ALEXANDER & SCOTT. Daily Mats. 25c. to $1. Evgs. 25c. to $1.50. Sun. Concert, Mat. & Eve.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Eve. 8:00. EXTRA MAT. TO-MORROW. The Great London and Paris Laughing Success, OH, I SAY! with MARGUERITE CLARK

COMEDY 41st St. E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. EXTRA MATINEE TO-MORROW "A ripping success."—Acton Davies, Tribune. THE MARRIAGE GAME

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEA., 39th, nr. B'way. Mat. Wed. Best Seats $1.50. EXTRA MAT. TO-M'W. 2:30. THE LURE

Princess THEATRE OF THRILLS 29th, East of B'way. Evs. 8:30. EXTRA MAT. TO-M'W. 2:30. 5 ONE-ACT PLAYS. "The Bride," "The Black Mask," "Police," "En Deshabille," "A Pair of White Gloves."

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. EXTRA MAT. TO-MORROW. ARNOLD BENNETT'S BRILLIANT COMEDY THE GREAT ADVENTURE

39TH STREET THEA., Near Broadway. Evs. 8:20. EXTRA MAT. TO-M'W. 2:20. AT BAY Mat. Wed. Best Seats $1.50.

LYRIC. Evs. 8:15. EXTRA MAT. TO-MOR'W. THE GIRL AND THE PENNANT By Rida Johnson Young & Christy Mathewson.

Playhouse 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. EXTRA MAT. TO-MORROW. THE Family Cupboard

48TH St. Thea. Evs. 8:20. Mts. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. THE HIT OF THE SEASON. TUDOR Extra Mat. Election Day.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34 St. & 8 Av. Evenings 8:15. EXTRA MAT. TO-MORROW. BLINDNESS OF VIRTUE

WEST END 125th, W. of 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. EXTRA MAT. TO-MOR'W. THE FIVE FRANKFORTERS

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METROPOLITAN Opera House, To-day. Matinee and Night—2 APPEARANCES ONLY. PAVLOWA and Her Imperial Russian Ballet. Different Programme at each Performance. Seats now at Box Office. Prices 50c. to $2.50. NEXT APPEARANCE TO-MORROW NIGHT 8:15, BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ONE PERFORMANCE ONLY.

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BELASCO West 44th St. Evs., 8:15. Mats. To-m'w, Thurs. & Sat. at 2:15. WARFIELD in THE AUCTIONEER.

REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Evgs., 8:30. Mats. To-m'w, Wed. & Sat. at 2:20. The Temperamental Journey with LEO DITRICHSTEIN.

Carnegie Hall, Sat'y Aft., Nov. 15, at 2:30. Paderewski
Tickets $1.50 to $2.50. Boxes $15 & $18. Sale opens at Box Office Wed., Nov. 5. Mail orders now. C. A. Ellis, Mgr.

Aeolian Hall, This Afternoon at 3 { First New York Piano Recital
Rosalie Thornton
Beethoven, Chopin, Brahms, Debussy, MacDowell. Seats, $2 to 50 cts., on sale at Box Office. Direction.....CATHERINE A. BAMMAN

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Election Night Reservations Now—Unsual Prices.

Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Eve. Nov. 13, at 8:30. MORGAN KINGSTON
First Concert outside Century Opera House, and THE GWENT WELSH MALE SINGERS. Dual Concert. Seats 50c. to $2, at box office.

CARNEGIE HALL, To-m'w Aft., at 2:30. PIANO RECITAL—TERESA CARRENO (Everett Piano.) Management Wolfsohn Bureau.

CENTURY OPERA HOUSE. CENTRAL PARK WEST 62D ST. Matinees Tues., Wed. & Sat. at 2. Nights at 8. To-night, "TOSCA" in Italian. Beg. To-mor'w Mat. "LUCIA" in English. POPULAR CONCERT Every Sunday Night.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque To-day. THE GAY NEW YORKERS. Tues. Eve. Election Returns Read from Stage.

MURRAY HILL BURLESQUE Evgs. 8:15 (Mat. To-d'y) Mollie Williams & Her Company

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AEOLIAN HALL, Thurs. Aft., Nov. 6, at 3. SONG RECITAL HERBERT Witherspoon
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Aeolian Hall, Wed. Evg., Nov. 5, at 8:30 and Dramatic Reading. Song Recital. PERCY HEMUS PROGRAM OF AMERICAN COMPOSERS.
Metropolitan Opera House tickets; two orchestra seats on aisle for first eight Monday nights. Inquire A. W. Griffing, Jr., 22 Exchange Place, N. Y.

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WALLACK'S B'way and 30th St. Matinees To-morrow, Wed. & Sat., 2:15. TO-NIGHT AT 8:15
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA OF ENGLAND'S GREATEST CHARACTER ACTOR.
Mr. Cyril Maude
Supported by MISS MARGERY MAUDE and the Entire Company from The Playhouse, LONDON
In Capt. Marshall's Famous Military Comedy.
"The Second in Command"
(As originally produced by Mr. Maude at The Haymarket, London, and played by him there for two consecutive years.)
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LITTLE THEA., 240 W. 44th. Evs. 8:45. Mats. To-m'w, Wed., Sat., 2:30. "PRUNELLA" with MARGUERITE CLARK

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mts. To-m'r'w, Wed. & Sat., 2:15. ELECTION DAY MATINEE TO-MORROW WITHIN THE LAW With JANE COWL as MARY TURNER

LONG ACRE 48th St., w. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinee To-morrow, 2:30. THE MUSICAL FEAST. ADELE Election Day Mat. To-m'w.

Ad. Philipp Thea., 57th St., 3d Av. Mat. Sat. & Grete v. Mayhof in The Midnight Girl

BRONX OPERA HOUSE, 149th St. Brook Av. Mat. To-morrow, 25c. & 50c. MAY IRWIN "WIDOW BY PROXY."

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